

The Bismarck Tribune.

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NEWS COMMENTS.

TELEPHONES are to be placed in the mines at Butte, Montana.

OVER 20,000 men are employed in the Baltimore oyster trade.

THE Steele Herald nominates W. F. Steele for governor of Dakota.

THE Yankton Press and Dakotian recognizes Mr. Wheelock as Governor of Dakota.

It is reported that the Manitoba road has been secured to carry Fenians into Manitoba.

CONGRESSMAN FINNERTY would make a good leader in the Fenian movement for the capture of Manitoba.

THE Canadian government will negotiate a loan of \$30,000,000 to complete the Canadian Pacific railroad.

A DESPATCH says that Dakotians in Washington favor the changing of the name of Dakota's capital from Bismarck to Lusk.

It has been suggested that an appropriate motto for Dakota would be: Great in gold; great in grain; great in grazing.

PHILADELPHIA CALL: It is no longer "Where was Moses when the light went out?" but "Where was Logan when the war broke out?"

THE unveiling of the statue of Lee, the greatest of those who drew his sword to destroy the nation, took place at New Orleans on the 22d inst.

THE Pagan Indians, of Montana, are so short of rations that they have been compelled to eat the flesh of cattle which have died of black tongue.

If congress refuses to open the Fort Rice military reservation, the advocates of the Sioux Indian reservation bill will have little hopes for success.

THE United States manufactures and uses 5,000,000 base balls every year. This accounts for 15,000,000 broken fingers and 1,000,000 broken teeth.

THE Methodist denomination, according to Rev. Peterson, of the Virginia conference, is the largest one in the United States, and now numbers 4,000,000.

THE ledger of the assistant United States treasurer at New York is the largest blank book ever used in the country. It is 19 inches long, 13 inches wide, and contains 1,250 pages.

If the Brainerd Tribune had not said "Ordway must go," there would have been some show for a disappointment; but with the Brainerd Tribune against him, his chances are slim.

RITTER, the human brute of Butte, Montana, who attempted to prostitute his wife so she could furnish him money with which to buy beer, was only sent up for thirty days.

It is said that Carter Harrison, mayor of Chicago, would like to be the candidate for vice president on the Democratic ticket, or a governor of the state of Illinois—no matter which.

THE watchword of Leadville has traveled to the Cocur's of Alene mining region. "Not a Chinaman shall ever enter the diggings unless he climbs a tree, with one end of a lariat over a limb."

SENATOR BECK wants the territory of North Dakota called Garfield. Other senators want to call it Lincoln. These gentlemen do not seem to care for the preferences of the people in this region.

ACCORDING to the researches of an enterprising Pennsylvania, there are but four words in the English language that end with "dons." The words are amphipodous, hazardous, stupendous, and tremendous.

THE Ohio river is an uncertain stream. 8-p.m. Feb. 18, 1881, the river was only one foot and eleven inches high, while on the 14th of February this year it was seventy-one feet and three quarters of an inch.

AN Iowa paper speaks of a Ponce preacher who went out into the country to marry a couple. The groom placed a crisp bill into the pastor's hand, and the parson pushed it into his vest pocket without looking at it. His livery bill was \$2 50, and he pulled his fee out to pay the liveryman. The preacher's thoughts were wicked when he saw that the man he had married had put him off with a dollar.

THE debate in the senate Wednesday on the bill to increase the pension of Sally Mallory, of Nebraska, to \$30 per month, shows that her case is unique. She is almost 100 years of age and is the widow of a soldier who served nearly four years in the revolutionary war, and throughout the war of 1812. Her main support for several years has been a son, who, having reached the age of 80 years, is disabled for work. Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, was opposed to increasing the pension to \$30, whereupon Senator Maxey, of Texas, said: "If there be in all the length and breadth of this land a man, woman or child who would be unwilling to pay this poor old woman at the rate of \$30 per month, I have not yet become acquainted with that person, and never will be."

THE Washington correspondence published in the TRIBUNE this morning, fully exposes the hypocrisy and double dealing of the south Dakota political schemers. While commenting and endorsing the nomination of Judge Palmer in published interviews, they are privately using every effort to prevent his confirmation by the senate. Their purpose however is sure to be defeated. Senator Edmunds will move that the nomination be confirmed, and the most bitter partisan and political enemy knows that it is contrary to all precedent under such circumstances, and worse than useless to vote in the negative. When a Senator moves the confirmation of an appointment that he has recommended it is common courtesy and custom for all of his fellow senators to sustain him for they know not how soon the shoe may be on the other foot.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

Interesting Gossip From the Pen of the Tribune Representative in Washington.

Summary of the Work and Quarrels of the North and South Dakota Delegations.

Gov. Ordway Has Hosts of Friends in Washington and the Confidence of the Administration.

Had Not Moody Proven a Traitor Harmony Between the Delegations Might Now Prevail.

An Effort To Defeat Palmer's Confirmation—The Division and Admission Question—Other Matters.

Special Tribune Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 22.—I have been silent during the three weeks I have been in Washington, first, because I was sick the first two weeks and could see or hear but little that would be of interest to the readers of the TRIBUNE.

The weather has been very unpleasant. It has rained almost every day since the first of February. There has not been two bright days in succession. There has been no snow, however, and no frosty mornings. Twice I have noticed ice where little pools of water stood in the streets. The grass is green and I noticed some of the shrubbery about the capitol grounds in blossom. It has a tendency under these circumstances to make one shiver as the daily weather reports from the north are scanned. After all I prefer our northern winters and I fail to meet any one familiar with them who does not agree with me. Every Dakotian in the city seems to think it a duty he owes to himself and to the country to

BOOM FOR DAKOTA.

The city is full of Dakota people. Those from the south are principally interested in opening the Sioux reservation, while three or four leading spirits confine their attention to Governor Ordway. They meet with about the same encouragement, however, that a Fargo man would meet with in Bismarck, who came there for the purpose of abusing Alex. McKenzie. In Washington the Governor is on familiar ground if not on his native heath. He knows everybody and is known by everybody, and there are few indeed who do not respect him. Those who go to the President or members of his cabinet, or to such men as Dawes, Bayard and Cameron with abuse of Governor Ordway at once commence digging a pit into which they are very certain to fall. Governor Ordway is here recognized as a man of immense energy and unquestioned integrity, sometimes indiscreet in controversy but almost invariably in the right. No one believes the stories implicating him in county seat speculations. He is known to be a poorer man to-day than when he went to Dakota, having spent more than double his salary every year since he has been in the territory in a faithful attempt to serve the people of Dakota. I am satisfied the Governor does not wish to continue in his present position and

WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE

for re-nomination unless put on the defensive by those who are ready to make charges of any sort with a view to his injury. He cannot afford to retire under fire, however, and there are not liars enough in Dakota to shake the confidence of the administration in his integrity. The injustice with which Governor Howard was treated by the interest which inaugurated the warfare upon Governor Ordway has not been forgotten, nor has the murder of General McCook or the abuse of Governor Pennington been entirely obliterated from the memory of those in public life who knew these gentlemen well. The trouble is that praise from the fellows who have been at the bottom of most of the controversies in Dakota or in relation to Dakota, the fame of which have reached Washington gives reasonable ground for suspicion.

Nothing is likely to be done at this session of congress in relation to the division or admission of Dakota. The new members when they hear the case for division stated almost without exception, concede that Dakota ought to be divided. They are free to admit that it is large enough for two territories and has almost population enough for two states. There is the rub, however. It is the fact that we have population enough for two states that spikes the division gun. It is democratic policy just now to encourage division because that delays admission. They know our people want division and if they are encouraged in the belief that it can be obtained, it will be two to four years yet before congress will be

called upon to vote for its admission.

But for this division nonsense an enabling act for the admission of Dakota could be passed at this session of congress. An election for delegates to a constitutional convention could be held next November and in December a constitution could be presented for the approval of congress, and one year from to-day Dakota would be represented in congress by two senators and two representatives and would begin to gain the respect and consideration that her population and wealth entitles her to.

THE MAGINNIS BILL

is attracting attention and is fair and just, and ought to become a law. It submits the question of division squarely to the people and authorizes a constitutional convention for the southern half of the territory if division is determined upon and hastens admission of the whole if the people decide against division. Those who profess to believe that the people are hankering for division—in fact crying for it—ought to be satisfied with it and those who oppose would be given an opportunity to turn in and do their level best to defeat division. It is barely possible that an enabling act for the admission of Dakota without the division clause may be put through the house by a democratic majority with a view to throwing upon the republican senate the odium of refusing representation to our 400,000 people. It is said that Randall favors this and many others are known to regard that the best way to dispose of the Dakota question.

The opening of the Sioux reservation seems to be assured, but the element appears to be at work that the average politician is not familiar with. I refer to the christian element. All protestant denominations as well as the catholics have representatives before the committee and they are working upon the members with a view to defeating the project. They appear to have taken advantage of the security felt by those in favor, and have got in some hard licks, but whether effective or not remains to be seen.

It is to be hoped, however, that the reservation will be opened and that the settlement of all sections of Dakota may go on uninterrupted. I notice the TRIBUNE

BLAMES MR. RAYMOND

for not introducing the Maginnis bill. In the interest of the truth I am compelled to state that Mr. Raymond did not refuse to introduce the bill. He had introduced one bill for the admission of southern Dakota under the Sioux Falls constitution and another for the creation of the Territory of North Dakota. He believed that the people of Dakota demanded the passage of these bills and did not wish to introduce and become responsible for another bill in a few days afterward that was directly in conflict with these bills. He, however, offered to introduce the bill by request, but it was thought best to have it introduced by Mr. Maginnis rather than have it given a black eye at the outset. These are the facts, and the TRIBUNE cannot afford to represent the situation otherwise.

Mr. Raymond has attempted to secure a mail route from some point on the Northern Pacific to the Black Hills, and has presented petitions for routes from Bismarck, Sims, Dickinson, Belfield and Medora. It is possible that a route may be established from Medora, but I doubt it, as the intervening country is unsettled. Dr. Burleigh urges that the route from Miles City be made daily. There is some prospect for success for that proposition, as the department knows just what that will cost. If Medora is chosen over Belfield, it will be because the distance is a few miles shorter, and it was represented that there are 1,000 or more people along the upper Little Missouri who would be supplied with mail, and that several new postoffices are even now demanded for their accommodation. A like showing could not be made for Belfield or Dickinson.

The delegations from North Dakota and those from South Dakota attempted to harmonize their differences a few days ago and go in and pull together for common interests. The northern delegates expressed a willingness to labor earnestly for the division of Dakota, and desired a consultation with the representatives from the south. Moody, Edmonds and Brookings were appointed a committee on the one hand, and Burleigh, McKenzie and Steele on the other. The time and place was named. Brookings, on behalf of South Dakota was on hand. Burleigh, McKenzie and Steele were also there. Your humble servant was on hand with pencil and paper, ready to immortalize the self-sacrificing heroes, who were ready to surrender their own views in order to promote the public interests, but Moody and Edmonds came not. An indignation meeting was held and it was unanimously voted that Moody had been true to his previous character, and that

HARMONY WOULD BE UNKNOWN

in Dakota just as long as he was put forward as a representative man. A

very little yielding on his part would have harmonized all differences in Washington in relation to the division and admission question so far as the Dakota delegations were concerned.

Steele and Flannery have been most active in relation to Dakota matters. Steele has labored day and night, not hesitating to beard the lions in their den, or any other place, giving them Dakota straight from the shoulder. Flannery has made arguments before the judiciary committee in relation to the necessity for additional judges, and before the committee on territories in relation to the division and admission question. Mr. and Mrs. Flannery left for New York this morning. Mr. and Mrs. Steele will remain some time yet.

Col. Thompson and your humble servant have done some square talking for Dakota, but do not care to antagonize the division movement with which they have been identified so many years, and therefore feel that their occupation is almost gone, because there is not a united sentiment for division, and if there was, it would only result in delaying admission.

Rev. S. H. Thompson is also here, and is working persistently for Dakota. McKenzie and Father Stephan have gone to New York, Boyle has gone to Pennsylvania. Mr. Coffin is still in Washington.

No consideration was ever given by the governor or the northern delegates to the proposition to have congress interfere in

THE CAPITAL LOCATION.

There was believed to be good ground for such interference, but to do so would have shown a lack of faith in our own course that has not at any time been felt. Of course the southern Dakotians now here, almost without exception, swear eternal vengeance upon the north, but as the reasons given are unworthy, they are likely to feel better when they get back to the pure, bracing air of Dakota.

McCoy is likely to be confirmed, but his case will not be taken up until after the governor leaves the city. Pettigrew was here some days in his interest, but could not remain. The truth is, he couldn't reserve force enough to supply the material necessary for a few weeks steady cursing of "Jumbo," as he calls the governor.

There will be a desperate attempt to defeat the confirmation of Palmer, but it will not succeed. The onslaught upon his character in the associated press followed the statement made some time ago by the president, that he had determined to appoint Mr. Palmer. He told Mr. Moody that he intended to have appointed him in his place but the matter was overlooked, and the name of Mr. Churel, who was intended for another position, was inadvertently sent in. The truth is Mr. Brewster filled that vacancy, and the papers in other cases, as well as that of Mr. Palmer, did not meet with the consideration the president intended for them. There is

THE USUAL SCAMBLE

for the brigadiership to be made vacant by the retirement of General McKenzie. The case of McKenzie is a sad one, and the secretary of war says no move will be made at present for his retirement unless he recovers sufficiently to ask it, which is not deemed probable. The secretary thinks the loss of his mind is sad enough without rushing him on the retired list for that reason without waiting a reasonable time at least for his recovery.

Gibson, Stanley and Wilcox are the ranking colonels, Stanley and Wilcox being of equal rank. Wilcox was held back from promotion by a year in Libby prison at the beginning of the war, and afterward by the uncompromising hostility of Jacob M. Howard, senator from his state, for political reasons. Wilcox was not a political general, but one of the bravest and best in the service. Colonel O. M. Poe was made to feel that opposition, too, and defeated when nominated a brigadier general for political reasons. Wilcox was colonel of the First Michigan and Poe of the Second Michigan.

C. A. L.

The Coming Masquerade.

The Governor's Guards, at the request of many ladies and others, have decided to supplement their series of hops by giving a masquerade party on the evening of March 7th, at Union Hall. The high standard hitherto maintained by the Guards in their previous entertainments is guaranteed to the public that the forthcoming masquerade will be a very select and recherche affair, and prove the event of the season. Many of the ladies already have appropriate costumes, which will not necessitate sending away for them. Gentlemen who propose attending the masquerade might do well to secure their ladies in advance.

Married.

February 26th, at the residence of Gust. Fagerstrom, Bismarck, D. T., by the Rev. J. G. Miller, Lawrence Fielden to Miss Mary L. Hagerty. The young couple left the same day for their residence in Emmons county and are followed by the best wishes of all their friends.

SIOUX COUNCIL.

The bill before the council being one for the establishment and support of an agency school, Crow-That-Flies-High spoke as follows:

"MR. CHAIRMAN: I have sat in this council so long that I have twice been compelled to take my chair to the agency carpenter and have the doors pleaned from the seat, and in all my experience I have never seen so foolish a bill as this.

"What do we want with a public school? Will it add to the power and prosperity of the great Sioux nation to increase its collection of bribe-bag by the addition of a two-story school house and a teacher who has been scalped by the remorseless hand of time? No!

"I have seen the evil effects of education, and as long as my lungs are in good working order, my voice will ever be heard in condemnation of its pernicious influence. As long as I am able to stand on my feet and strike an attitude, I will put up my props and give it a black eye.

"MR. CHAIRMAN, I once had a daughter. She was as lovely as the first blush of a summer morn, and possessed a figure that a merchant of Venice would envy. Her eyes were as bright as the twinkling stars with which night pins on her sable mantle, and her voice was as low and musical as the purring waters of the brooks of the Bad Lands. Her hair, black as the wing of the raven which sails o'er the reservation, fell about her brunette shoulders in a cloud of sable beauty and coquettishly tickled the small of her back, and her eyes were miniature seas of liquid loveliness in whose depths I could read every emotion of her pure and spotless soul. I loved her with a love as boundless as the gall of a senatorial Indian commission. She was the idol of my heart; the queen of my soul; ay! she was the one being upon whom I lavished all of the choice samples of my great northwestern love. I wouldn't have traded her for the best pony in the stamp without what might have been deemed exorbitant boot. The future I had planned for her was trimmed with the rosiest sunshine and daddled all over with imported figures of extatic bliss; a future so bright and beautiful that when in my reflective moments I would sit and contemplate it, it would make me sneeze. I had pictured her as a queen among her people; as a superior being before whom others would bow in abject homage and meek humility.

"But alas!

"In an evil moment I listened to the teachings of a missionary between whose forehead and the back of whose neck there was no perceptible dividing line, and sent her east to the female seminary of the paleface. My heart bled when I saw her doff the pants of the army and assume the clinging skirts of civilization, but I felt it was for her own good and drove my aching heart from its lodgment in my throbbing throat with a swallow of agency rum.

"I gazed upon her as she stood
Togged out in paleface dress,
But knowing 'twas for Nita's good
I swallowed my distress.

The clinging corset held her fast
In close and fond embrace,
And her bustle loomed into the past
From the suburbs of her waist.

"It was a sad and heart-wrenching sight, but the man with the holy mouth pointed upward and told me to look there for trust, and as it was the only place in all the wide universe where I could get trust, I obeyed him.

"In a few months I received the first blessed missive from Nita, written by her own dear hand. True her education was yet in its infancy and the words looked crude and were somewhat tangled up in spelling, but it was from my treasure idol and was all the world to me. It ran briefly as follows:

"Deep paw i kant ric as fly as Sam off the olde Timers, But yoo bett youre Sox im the dandy reder And Speler and Kai Tuck inglis like A professional—yure Affection and juvin dotter—Nita."

"How my heart flapped with all the more tender emotions as I read the loved lines! How my soul tugged at its prison bars and tried to get out to have a time as I scanned the dear words.

"A few months later came another, and my heart was sad. I was dazed when I read it, and almost curs'd the day when I allowed the scripter herder to exp me into the game. I saw that she was falling into the reined custo ns of our hated foe, and that the future I had so fondly pictured for her was but a fleeting phantom which was fast dying from my vision. I reproached myself in terms of cutting bitterness and went out behind the lodge and kicked my pants until I sank upon the ground exhausted. This time she wrote:

"DEAR PAPA: Your little bunch of sweetnes is getting along as nifty as can be. Send me \$20 dollars, for I've got to dress as good as the other girls, or my name will be Dennis with the boys. I've got the loveliest beau a gentle maiden ever mash'd, and the way he slings his money for caramels and ice cream is a caution. Send the money quick, you dainty old darling—Nita."

"MR. CHAIRMAN, those lines ripped the stitching in my heart in a cruel manner, but they were as balm to a wounded soul or as a warm poultice to an ambitious boil compared to the last one, which reached me but two weeks ago. She had been in the school but two short years, and wrote me as follows:

"MY RESPECTED PROGENITOR: The anthropoidal complacency which effervescingly deteriorates in antediluvian and exorbitating multiplicity and innumervably controls the injudicious elasticity which equalizes the disproportionableness incident to such cases."

"But, MR. CHAIRMAN, I cannot continue. The letter wound up by a request for \$50 by first mail—at least the interpreter thought her double-shotted language inferred that. But yesterday I received a brief note which crushed me—a cruel, cutting, damnable note telling me she was soon to be married to a rude-headed professor in the Boston School of Philosophy. She is lost to me forever. She has sunk deeper and deeper into the mire until I can no longer call her daughter.

"No we do not need schools. Let us sit down on this hill with a vigor that will crush it into the earth clear down to bed-rock."

The new government building at Minneapolis is to cost \$250,000, provided St. Paul has no objections.

The Bismarck Tribune.

"THEY SAY."

A close observance of the bitter warfare being waged by the corrupt ring and its adherents against the chief executive of the territory, develops the fact that not one tangible proof of any of the charges advanced has been brought to light. The howl has been terrific and the intonations and vituperation hurled at him would bring a blush of shame to the face of Satan himself, yet when any measures of investigation have been inaugurated the ears have been bored by the same cry from the witnesses produced: "I heard so and so say that he heard so and so say that such and such was the case." Not one single witness has ever been brought forward to prove any charge brought against the governor who did not, when put under oath, testify that what he knew (?) he heard from others. Not one of them has said that he knew of the facts which he was asked to testify to, and hence every charge advanced has been kicked aside with disgust.

And where do these charges originate? They are concocted right in the ranks of the vile and corrupt Yankton ring of disappointed rascals, and are sown broadcast over the land to deceive the people. They are hatched in brains teeming with bitter and devilish hatred for a man whose sense of honor prevented him from permitting himself to become the tool of scheming vampires, and lending his official aid to carry out their dishonest designs. He could not nor would not prostitute the sacred trust reposed in him and countenance their corrupt schemes, hence arose the cry which has become so sickening to every honest man: "Ordway must go!" With their guilt-stained fingers clutched about the throat of a portion of the Southern Dakota press they have secured its aid to sound the cry, and to scatter seeds of dissension and dissatisfaction among the people. The most brazen falsehoods and shameless statements have been concocted by the ring in their dark and secret conclaves, and have been given to their slaves of the press to be spread in all their hideousness over the land. The assertions have been made in glaring sentences and worded in language well calculated to deceive, yet when called upon for proof they have been unable to bring to the front a single witness to substantiate their false and self-manufactured charges.

And what has been the result? The reaction is taking place, and these very lies which were intended to drag Governor Ordway down from his honored position are lending him strength and giving him a still firmer hold on the affections of the people of the territory. The fact that every attempt to substantiate a charge against him has met with the most signal failure, has opened the eyes of the people; they have looked into the source from which the charges sprung and have found it corrupt, and are flocking to his standard daily. It is learned that at Washington these very charges which were advanced to ruin the governor are lending him strength; that every one of them has fallen to the ground because not one vestige of proof has ever been advanced to support them. They come from the same vile and corrupt mob of ringsters that hounded Governor Howard into a premature grave, but in the robust and stalwart Ordway they find one from whose character their poisoned darts fall harmless. They find a man who knows his own integrity is a barrier which they cannot surmount, and he must smile with grim satisfaction to see them fall back beaten and crushed after each successive attack. Their howlings remind one of the yelpings of a lot of diminutive curs at an elephant in a circus parade, and they are proving just about as effective.

UNBELIEVERS CONVINCED.

With a man of Alex. McKenzie's calibre, to think is to act. When he has a point to gain, he sets about to gain it without any hesitation or faltering, and the telling work which he has done for Dakota will ever stand as a monument to his indomitable will and wise action. When he went to Washington a short time since to labor in the interests of Dakota, he found there the largest crowd of "doubting Thomases" his fancy had ever dreamed of. The cry was poured into his ears from every side that Bismarck's capitol building was a myth, and that not a brick had been laid upon the magnificent edifice of which he boasted. Finding that his mere assurances of the magnitude and elegance of the capitol had but little weight he sent post-haste for a photograph of the building, secured the services of a skilled engraver, and on the morning of the 18th instant the Washington Republican laid before the eyes of its readers a fine picture of the grand edifice with over three columns of finely printed descriptive matter referring to it. This convincing argument opened the eyes of those who had so strenuously questioned the existence of the structure, and no more doubts were heard. The people were amazed at the fact that here in what they were pleased to term "bleak Dakota" such a monstrous building was erected in four months of wintry weather, and they looked into each other's faces and asked: "Can it be true?" The evidence of their own eyes must be believed, hence by this one happy thought of Mr.

McKenzie's all doubts were removed and it was accepted as a fact that Bismarck had really presented to the territory a magnificent capitol building free of all cost, and one which would be a credit to any state in the Union. The article which accompanies the cut gives a full and minute description of the buildings, its dimensions, the amount of material used in its construction, the wonderful work at night beneath the dazzling glare of the electric light, the full text of the act under which the capital was removed from Yankton to Bismarck, an extract from Governor Ordway's report in defense of the bill, and the full text of the Cameron bill, which is now before the national congress. The article and accompanying cut has here this reached the eyes of thousands of readers all over the land, and the wisdom and forethought which caused its publication must commend itself to all. No better advertisement of the superior advantages possessed by Bismarck could have been set afloat, and no better advocate of the justice of our claim to the capital could have been devised. It speaks in language the truth of which none can question, and speaks volumes for the wisdom of the man who gave it to the world.

THE Valley City Times speaks of the various Dakota delegations in Washington and the appointment of Judge Palmer, as follows: "Judge Palmer, whatever may be his personal feelings in the matter of the capital location, is credited with having a degree of judicial honor and integrity that will uphold and sustain him. We believe that the capital will remain at Bismarck. The capitol is nearly completed and that, too, without having cost the people of the territory one cent toward its erection. Another object for which these several important lobbies are working, is the one for the admission of the territory as it now stands, and the other for division. Both these factions have their adherents. We see no good reason for division. The domain is large, 'tis true, but each section can and will be made so accessible to the other as to render division not necessary. The numerous systems of railroads now being built and projected will bring into more close communion the different sections and will make possible the more harmonious working of the whole. Yet there can be no denying that each section might be more content with divorce. The other scheme for which these lobbies are at work is the gubernatorial position. The present incumbent has made many and bitter enemies, and has also many and warm friends. He is said to be solid with the appointing power. Herein lies his strength, and whether he can control that prestige to such an extent as will secure him a re-appointment, is a mooted question. His reported apathy and don't-care concern, we do not credit. He is devoting all the energies he so well knows how to manage, to further his ambition for reappointment, if for no other reason than to show his traducers that the general government does not believe the stories of his alleged crookedness in the many wrong-doings laid at his door. To sum up, we think that Ordway will be reappointed and confirmed, Palmer will be confirmed, and Bismarck, by his decision, will remain the capital, and the territory will neither be admitted nor be divided by the present congress."

THE management of the Fargo Republican has changed. Dr. Hall, who has devoted so many years in the building up of the institution, has sold the major portion of his stock in the concern, and it is said that S. G. Roberts will henceforth be managing director. Mr. Plummer will be managing editor, while Mr. A. C. Jordan will be editor-in-chief and general manager. Mr. Jordan has been for several years connected with the Minneapolis Tribune and contributed largely to its success. He will make the Republican a newspaper in every sense and the people of the northwest will not have occasion to throw it one side, because of the exclusion of news to accommodate proceedings of libel suits in which the people have no interest. Fargo is to be congratulated. The Republican has for some time been a smut machine. Its flings at Bismarck, the capital commission and the governor, have been unwarranted, and unappreciated by the readers of that sheet.

ALTHOUGH a strong pressure is being brought to bear on congress to open for settlement the great Sioux reservation yet those best informed believe the present congress will not gratify the desire of the people. The consideration of such a move has opened a train of thought which will ultimately result in much good. Many congressmen are now of the opinion that all the Indian reservations are too large and that a bill cutting them down all over the country and giving the Indians their land in severalty should be drafted. The present congress will likely begin this move but will hardly carry it through. In view of this growing desire to group the reservations and make a bill to cover all action may therefore be deferred on the bill now before congress pertaining to the Sioux reservation.

A SOUTH DAKOTA exchange gives the list of Dakota's governors up to the present time as follows: W. Jayne, Newton Edmunds, A. J. Faulk, John A. Burbank, John L. Pennington, William A. Howard, N. G. Ordway. The paper might have

said more, but the truth is that it is a peculiar fact that the same men who now are raising such a cry against Gov. Ordway are fellows who shouted against his predecessors. Mr. Howard's death was hastened by worry over the combat with these ringsters, but in Gov. Ordway they find a constitution that cannot be shattered and a mind that cannot be swayed to suit their dishonest purposes.

BEFORE Judge Palmer's appointment it was easy to find, among South Dakota exchanges, editorial objections to that gentleman, but now it is the unexceptional verdict that he is just the man for the position. This is explained by the fact that very few newspapers in South Dakota have opinions of their own. They follow in the wake of the chief organ of the ringsters, the Yankton Press and Dakotian.

WITH the compliments of P. B. Groat, gen'l land agent of the Northern Pacific at St. Paul, comes an eight-column half-sheet, filled with extracts from newspapers all over the world, regarding the Northern Pacific country. The paper serves as an excellent immigration document and illustrates the fact that Mr. Groat is actively engaged in advertising this region to the world.

THE editor of the Redfield, Dak., Journal returned from a visit, having left his paper in charge of the "Devil." He was so pleased with the work of his sub that he published a card of thanks. The community was doubtless equally thankful but their modesty prevented a published statement.

Blaine gave a dinner to President Arthur recently which has given rise to the rumor that Blaine and Arthur have come to an understanding on the presidential question to be settled by the Chicago convention.

HE DIDN'T PRAY.

MR. R. C. Mitchell, of Duluth, has lost the land office. It was conceded that his claims to the position were good, that he was honest, competent and worthy of the place, and the appointment was about to be made until some one whispered into official ears the shocking rumor that Mr. Mitchell never said his prayers. The announcement sent a thrill of horror through Washington that even churned up the mud in the Potomac flats, and the good congressmen and cabinet officials gazed into each other's faces in dumb amazement. A newspaper man from Duluth was in Washington, and with tears streaming down his cheeks and falling on his boots with cold, dull thuds he verified the statement and between his sobs managed to still further retound the grave and reverend seignors with the information that the applicant for the position could at any time glean more soulful comfort from a funny paper than he could from the bible. He produced an old file of the Duluth Tribune in which Mitchell had snatched the pious gaze from the character of some straight-laced minister with a solemn visage and meek eyes, and the dexterity with which the fiery, untamed infidel toyed with the kings very plainest English in his remarks started anew the floods of tears, which were so hot that there wasn't an unblistered cheek in the audience. The article referred to gave the playful officials in inkling of the fact that Mr. Mitchell's faith in the existence of a supreme ruler was even like unto a last year's grain of mustard seed when it should have been as boundless as some of their mock piety, and the force with which they came down on their knees to pray for him shot their heads clear down through their collars. They prayed long and loud, and when they arose from their knees panting and exhausted the fiat went forth that "Mitchell must go."

And has it come to this? Is the assertion that this is a country of religious liberty to be made a flaunting lie, and must the religious belief of a man be made a test of his fitness for office? It is a red-hot insult flung right into the face of the constitution which we are taught is sacred, and must be revered. It is a disgraceful taint which will cling to us for all time.

There is not a more upright citizen in the land today than R. C. Mitchell of Duluth. At his own home where he is best known he has the respect and confidence of everyone but a corporal's guard of political enemies, who are not fit to unlouse the latchets of his shoes. He is one of Duluth's most prominent and honored citizens, and much of the prosperity of that city is due to his unwavering faith in its future and his herculean labors in its behalf. He has been in Duluth during her darkest hours, and when others grew sick at heart and despondent, his voice and trenchant pen never ceased for one moment to paint the future greatness which the famed Zenith City now enjoys. When clouds as black as Lethe's darkest gloom swept over the town and everyone else gave up the struggle in despair, he never ceased to point upward and in cheerful tones tell his fellow citizens that the clouds were transitory and would soon pass and let the radiant gleams from the sun of prosperity again shine upon them with renewed warmth. His lion courage and Spartan will carried them through the storm, and now, because forthwith his religious belief does not bear the governmental brand, he is unfit for office. America should hide her head in shame behind Washington's monument and never again lift it until this insult to our free institutions is wiped out by the sweeping hand of justice.

HON. GEO. H. WALSH, of Grand Forks, has gone to Washington. The Pioneer Press interviewed him and obtained the following, on the subject of admission of Dakota: "He was strongly in favor of seeing North and South Dakota divided. The bill before congress, giving a constitutional convention authority to pronounce whether they desired admission as a whole or as two states, was a good one, and he hoped it would pass. However, he had made up his mind that if Dakota was ever admitted it would have to go in as a whole. The territorial legislature will meet in Bismarck in January next."

A HELENA restaurant is supplied with radishes and lettuce grown on a ranch in the vicinity.

NEWS COMMENTS.

KALAMAZOO is indulging in dumb socials. The ladies don't think them a bit nice.

"WHAT will place us on our feet again?"—South Dakota paper. Try seltzer water.

Our territory is getting ready for statehood with great haste. We now have a female lawyer.

The face of the sun is covered with blotches again. The sun should take something for its blood.

QUITE a number of Florida citizens are spending the winter in the north to escape the severe weather.

An insane woman in Brooklyn imagines she is to have eight husbands. Her sufferings are dreadful.

A MINNEAPOLIS girl has ears so large that the diamond drops in them look like stars in the fathomless realms of space overhead.

MARY Anderson will accept no more presents of diamonds. We must look about for neat testimonials of some other shape, brethren.

A MAGISTHATE at Hickman, Ky., received three coon skins for officiating when a young couple took each other fur better or fur worse.

SEVENTY young ladies at Hollister, Cal., are advertising in the papers for husbands. High railroad fares will wreck their fond hopes, it is feared.

It is rumored that Tom Ochiltree contemplates going into bankruptcy. His assets are unknown but his liabilities are way above the average.

CHICAGO SUN: The longest word in the dictionary is "disproportionableness." By punching out every other letter it ought to make an excellent comb.

LEVY, the cornetist is now playing in a beer saloon. One more step and he'll be pouring tin toned music through a fish horn on a two-wheeled baronche.

THE editor of the Des Moines Leader speaks of "the opening of the Aeneid, Arma virumque qui fatum profugis." He doesn't state whether a lynch was set or not.

SIX Indians on the Yankina reservation in Oregon are under arrest for polygamy. Hang them! Polygamy is a heinous, dreadful crime—outside of sacred Utah.

ALL of Iowa is excited over the fact that the members of a brass band returned home sober after attending a democratic congressional convention. This is an age of wonders.

If you should see a presidential boom lying around any place, please pick it up and forward it to Boston. Ben. Butler has lost or mislaid his, and can't get along very well without it.

THE enemies of Dakota are unceasing in their efforts to hinder emigration to our territory. The press is harping on the alleged fact that Jay Hubbell is somewhere within our borders.

BON HOMME county has a nine-year-old boy who stands five feet four inches in his stockings. The western press will light on this as another lie regarding the productiveness of Dakota soil.

A COLORADO man wants to go to the senate without pay. He says he can make all he needs by initiating senators into the Colorado degrees of the classical game known to science as stud poker.

No use talking, the living skeleton is a failure in a matrimonial sense. How long did our skeleton and his wife live together? How long did Damala enjoy the sweets of matrimonial bliss with Sarah?

A BACOKLYN deacon was been fired for kissing a colored waitress. If Brooklyn didn't do something of this kind occasionally the world would lose track of the fact that such a city was in existence.

A GIRL baby with four feet has been born in a Georgia town. If she lives and her pedal extremities should prove to be of the frigid brand, some poor, prattling, boy infant of to-day has a dark future ahead of him.

THERE seems to be a universal demand for the sturdy German prince to explain why he returned the Herr Lasker resolutions. Our columns are open to Otto if he desires their use. Please write only on one side of the paper.

It is now hinted that Fred Douglass' marriage was brought about under the rules of leap year. Maybe the old man wasn't so much to blame after all. But then, he no doubt had a chance to run if he had wanted to.

THE ugly report that Queen Victoria was secretly married to her servant, John Brown, is being largely commented upon. There is a happy opening here to refer to him leading her to the high menial altar, but the case is too sad for levity.

An eastern paper asserts that Mr. Tilden is going to the Pacific coast on the northern routes. The same paper announces that Kate Field is going east over the southern routes. There is a chance to do some figuring here, if you are not too busy.

A POLISH woman at Chipopee, Mass., explained to the officials that her husband would not come over from the old country for three years, and asked for a license to marry another man for that length of time. The request was cruelly refused.

PHILADELPHIA 'CALL: Brakemen (rapidly)—"Next stop Broadstreet passengers will please remain seated until train comes to a full stop at the station!"

Suddenly awakened Deacon (fervently)—"A-m-e-n!"

FRANK JAMES and his attorneys have been very busy for several days checking up the indictments presented against the poor martyr bandit, and find but a mere dozen or two yet to be answered. His annoyances will soon be things of the past.

A SORT of a longing desire to attain a higher sphere on the moral scale and to perform deeds that will elevate them in the eyes of the christian world seems to have found lodgement in the breasts of the people of Colorado. They are lynching quack doctors down there.

BOSTON POST: Mrs. Hayes' husband, that very good man, is engaged in raising poultry. And

though he is a good man we hardly think he'd interfere to stop a fight between a rooster of his and a neighbor's if the chances were eight to seven in favor of his bird.

THE date for holding the national democratic convention has been fixed right on the heels of the glorious Fourth of July. This is running two patriotic drunks pretty close together but the boys are used to it and will be found equal to the occasion.

NEW YORK JOURNAL: Looking fixedly this way, Ella Wheeler says in tones about which there can be no mistake: "I will kiss the man whom my soul reveres." Very well, Miss Wheeler, but you needn't crowd us so. Fall back into the line with the other girls.

THE papers are telling of a lawyer who heard Macbeth rehearsed and was struck by the answer of the witches, when asked what they were doing: "A deed without a name." "Why, that's void," exclaimed the lawyer, "I'll burst a deed without a name in any court in Christendom."

A MICHIGAN reporter asked the "Sweet Singer" of his state what she thought of Ella Wheeler's abilities as a poetess, and received the reply: "Wal, she's down purty fair fur a beginner, but the gal's young yet. When she's had my experience at sawin' off language she'll most likely pan out tolerable hefty on the rhyme racket."

KENTUCKY STATE JOURNAL: A Newport maiden, an old hand in the leap year business, is confined to her room. In running after the fellow she wanted to propose to last evening, the young man took up an alley, and she following him, ran against an ash-barrel, upset the barrel, fell over it into the mud, mashed her nose, sprained her arm, and otherwise injured herself.

SIoux VALLEY NEWS: When a Marcus girl wants her fellow to go home she takes down her back hair. LeMars girls take off their shoes. Sanborn girls say: "It's time for my dearest Charles to unclasp his circular arms and hie away to his paternal domicile." Correctionville girls are more practical and less demonstrative; they simply say: "Sonny, time's up; git."

NORRISTOWN HERALD: There is a quarrel among Yale college students over the election of editors of the college magazine. We have not been apprised of the true inwardness of the difficulty, but what the magazine wants is an editor who will waste-basket such brilliant effusions as "Young Nibbs is raising a mustache," "Pieb Jinks sports a stunning necktie," "Nunk Brown regards himself as an eighteen carat masher," etc.

County Commissioners Association.

The county commissioners of Cass county to day prepared a call to be addressed to the county boards in Dakota, in which they say: Believing that many changes in the laws of this territory, governing the action of county commissioners, are necessary, and that additional legislation is imperatively demanded to protect the interests and equalize the burdens of taxation, in the various counties, and that in meeting changes or amending our present laws, or in making new laws, the county commissioners are interested for the welfare of their several counties, and know their needs, and have had experience trying to govern and administer the affairs of counties under the existing laws, and believing an association of the commissioners of the various counties in the territory will greatly aid in perfecting the laws, therefore we extend an invitation to all county boards to be present at a meeting of commissioners of the various counties of Dakota, to be held in the city of Fargo, on Tuesday, May, 20, 1884, for the purpose named.

Judge Palmer at Yankton.

After using every effort to defeat the appointment of C. S. Palmer to the Dakota bench in the fourth district, south Dakotians are now breaking their necks to cover their tracks. The tool of the ringsters, the Yankton Press and Dakotian, which has been most bitter in its opposition to any measure receiving the endorsement of Governor Ordway now comes out and endorses the appointment. There is great consistency in the course of the Press and Dakotian. Here is what it now says:

"It is through the judgement and friendship of a man of this stamp that Judge Palmer is given an important judicial position. Considering all the circumstances which surround his case, it is more than an insult for the press and the public to construct an opinion as coming from him in advance of a hearing and to base the construction thereupon upon the allegation that he affiliates with a combination of official speculators who aim to succeed only that they may acquire individual wealth. Judge Palmer has thus far led a life of purity and personal integrity. On the threshold of a career in the most honorable field a man can choose he will not turn from it."

Black Hills Freight.

Joseph Pennell and a Deadwood contractor passed through Bismarck Sunday morning en route to St. Paul to negotiate with the Northern Pacific for the delivery at Little Missouri or Dickinson of something over 2,000,000 pounds of freight which Mr. Jones has the contract to deliver to Black Hills merchants. This freight has heretofore gone by the way of Pierre, but a much shorter and better route has been established in connection with the Northern Pacific. The road is said to be nearly as good as the one from Bismarck to the Hills, over which so many million pounds of goods have been shipped in years gone by, when Bismarck was the terminus of the railroad. The western portion of the territory is now being peopled. A new town has now sprung up in Butte county, named Minnells and a bright newspaper, called the Boomer, has already made its appearance. The Belle Fourche is to be bridged which will bring this town on the line from Dickinson to the Hills. Probably the majority of freight for the Hills will be transported by the Northern Pacific this year.

Fargo G. A. R.

From the Argus it is learned that a post of the G. A. R. was inaugurated Friday at Fargo, and some sixty names enrolled. Major Thomas S. Free was present, and when it was ascertained that Captain Alexander Hughes, of Bismarck, who had been assigned to the work of mustering in these veterans, could not reach here in season, there was no alternative left but for Major Free to perform the work himself. The following officers were elected: Horace Austin, post commander; Lafayette Hadley senior vice commander; M. W. Greene, junior vice commander; E. C. Geary, quartermaster; N. N. Tyner, officer of the day; John Grady, guard; W. C. Shurlock, surgeon. In the evening a grand hall was given in honor of the occasion.

The Bismarck Tribune.

The Military Ball.

The ball given by the Governor's Guard at their armory, Friday eve was a most gratifying success in every particular. A more enjoyable affair has never been recorded in the annals of amusements in Bismarck. Time flew by on merry feet until a late hour, and its pathway was thickly strewn with the sweetest flowers of pleasure and enjoyment. The Guards have established an enviable reputation for their manner of conducting their parties, and in future the simple announcement of the date on which they have fixed for another season of social pleasure will be sufficient to attract a large attendance. Every minor detail which will in the least enhance the pleasure of the participants in their festivities is carefully looked after, and nothing is left undone that the eye of solicitude can discover. The party last night was a refined and intelligent one. Many of the costumes worn by the ladies were studies of elegance and discriminating taste that would have done honor to any assemblage in the most refined cities of the east. The affair scores another success for the Guards, and will long be remembered as one of the most enjoyable flairs ever given in Bismarck.]

The following is a list of those present:

Mr. and Mrs. Bragg.
Mr. and Mrs. Fogarty, Mandan.
Mr. and Mrs. Mallanney.
Mr. and Mrs. Will.
Mr. and Mrs. Ordway and Mrs. Hatton.
Capt. and Mrs. Johnson.
Capt. and Mrs. Rockwell, Ft. Lincoln.
Mr. and Mrs. Falconer.
Mr. and Mrs. Nichols.
Mr. and Mrs. Bennett.
Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Jewell.
Misses Marquette, Wilkie; Van Slyck, Mandan; Bragg, Lowell, Johnson, Pond, Culbertson, Southmayd, Lambert, Curtis, Brady, Mosier, West; De Graff, Mandan.

Messrs. Johnson, Dillon, Bushby, McKinney, Holly, Cary, Mandan, Eerson, Wirth, Willson, Brady, Capt. Baker, Dillon, Wetherby, Dr. Kendrick, Dr. Pett, Lieut. Cotter, Ft. Lincoln, Mitchell, Willson, Braund, Upton, Bragg, Dr. Carson, Fort, Tuoley and Kelly.]

Some of the costumes worn are briefly described as follows:

Mrs. Justus Bragg: garnet satin and plush; point lace; diamond ornaments.

Mrs. Fogarty, of Mandan: claret silk and embossed velvet; gold ornaments.

Mrs. Mallanney: pink silk and white Spanish lace; cameo ornaments.

Mrs. Will: black satin and velvet; ornaments, natural flowers.

Mrs. Ordway: ashes of roses, satin and plush; plain ornaments.

Mrs. Hatton: cream colored silk and brocade; satin; no ornaments.

Mrs. Captain Johnson: black ottoman brocade; silk; cameo ornaments.

Mrs. Captain Rockwell: white cashmere, beautifully hand embroidered; pearl ornaments.

Mrs. William Falconer: light blue silk, white Spanish lace; gold ornaments.

Mrs. S. H. Nichols: peacock green and scarlet brocade; silk; sapphire ornaments.

Mrs. O. W. Bennett: dark green satin, hand embroidered; gold ornaments.

Mrs. M. H. Jewell: Nub's veiling, cream color, and white satin; emerald ornaments.

Miss Marquette: pink satin and white lace overdress; diamond ornaments.

Miss Wilkie: pink silk and white lace; diamond and turquoise ornaments.

Miss Van Slyck, of Mandan: white silk, hand embroidered in colors; pearl ornaments.

Miss Bragg: white cashmere and lace, satin ribbons; no ornaments.

Miss Lowell: plush and strawberry satin, white lace basque and trimmings; gold ornaments.

Miss Belle Johnson: white silk skirt, cameo colored satin overdress; gold ornaments; ostrich tips.

Miss Culbertson: black silk and plush jet ornaments.

Miss Pond: white mulle; dark red roses.

Miss Grace Southmayd: cream colored cashmere, geranium red satin ribbons; ornaments flowers.

Miss Gussie Curtis: dress of wine silk; ornaments of extraneous gold.

Miss Brady: black silk and white flowers.

Miss Mosier: pink silk and cream; ornaments, brilliants.

Miss West: black silk; no ornaments.

Miss DeGraff, of Mandan: old gold satin and plush ornaments, amber.

Miss Lambert: white mail, elegant Roman scarf, pale pink and blue; ornaments, amethyst and diamond.

There were other very handsome costumes in the hall; in fact, there was not a lady present whose dress was not of an elegance seldom seen in the west.

Increased Travel.

There is a noticeable increase in travel westward over the Northern Pacific. The officials have anticipated this, and therefore the announcement that three trains daily will leave St. Paul soon for the West. Quite a number of capitalists have been in the city during the last few days making observations and thus far the Tribune has to learn of a man, who has left the city disappointed. Seeing his behavior, and no man of right sense can figure otherwise than that Bismarck has a glorious future. The hotels are now filling up with strangers. At the Sheridan only two rooms have been vacant during the past three days. Immigration has not been going yet, but from information received it will begin unusually early this year. By the way what has become of the Chamber of Commerce? There is an opportunity for that organization to do much good at the present time in the way of encouraging immigration. Let there be a meeting held, and something done.

St. Patrick's Day Dance.

A social dance will be given in Union Hall on the evening of March 17th (St. Patrick's Day), under the management of Messrs. Con Mallory, J. L. Brady and Aaron Cheatham. Excellent music has been engaged for the occasion, and everything will be done to make it an enjoyable affair. A general invitation is cordially extended to all, and the committee will see that only proper persons are admitted. Tickets may be procured from the committee or at the door.

Direct Importation.

Few people are aware of the fact that a direct importation from a foreign land to Bismarck was ever made, yet such is the fact. From the far away shores of Japan goods are now received

in unbroken packages—something of which no other city in Dakota can boast. The Japan Tea Syndicate puts up an article in air tight cans known as the "uncolored Japan tea." It is put up in the one pound Perfection tea cans which being perfectly air tight, enables the valued leaf to retain all of its native strength and fragrance. This tea is imported direct from Japan by Bain Bros., and is sold only by them. The new venture will cause a revolution in the tea trade at an early day.

ON MARYLAND SHORES.

Why Eyes are Turning Eastward and Something of the Pleasures Promised.

Indications point to quite an extensive emigration from the West eastward commencing with the approach of spring. The movement appears to have its impetus in the desire on the part of those with whom the rigors of a western winter deal harshly, and the coming haven of perfect contentment would seem to be Maryland. The climate for its general evenness and just enough of the salt of the sea to avoid extremes, either in the direction of dryness or of humidity, offers very many inducements to those so constituted as to be rendered anything but happy by sudden changes. In few states is the proportion of bright, sunny days greater than in Maryland, and the winters as a rule, while ranging as cool as eight to ten above zero, are even and equable, very rarely indeed going to one extreme or the other. It is a mistake to class Maryland as of the Southern States, with the belief that being such the weather in summer must necessarily be hottest of the hot. The truth of the matter is Maryland, as a rule, is cooler on an average during the summer than the majority of Western States the nights being particularly pleasant and refreshing. Then think of the markets of the old state. Oysters, terrapin, canvass-back ducks and other such toothsome luxuries in the winter, and in summer so endless a variety of luscious fruits, as to make one's mouth water to call them to mind. The agricultural fruit and vegetable sections of Maryland are perfect gardens; the soil so rich, and avenues of cultivation so numerous, that he who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, gets sustenance in full proportion to exertion. The famous Eastern Shore of Maryland is a veritable paradise for the horny-handed son of toil, as it was the fashion to call him some years since. There are markets at his very doors for almost everything taken from good old Mother Earth. Of late years the business of canning of fruits and vegetables, has grown to enormous dimensions, and all through the different counties canning establishments have been erected, and contracts are made for products oft-times before even the seed has been planted. About every farmer has his own oyster-bed, as well as his "ducking blind," and in the summer season supplies his table with the finest of fish in great variety, at no other cost than the mere trouble of catching them. All this may read to some people as a romance, but a visit to the Eastern Shore or a trip through the garden counties of the Western Shore, would quickly demonstrate the fact, and if anything falling short of rather than exceeding reality.

So many letters have of late been received from the West by the B. & O. at headquarters in Baltimore, relative to opportunities for locating in Maryland, and the desire being to afford the fullest information, much material to aid in this latter respect has been gathered together and forwarded for the better convenience of all interested, to Mr. T. H. Dearborn, General Northwestern Agent, 83 Clark street, Chicago Ill. Those wishing full and explicit details with notes as to property which can be secured, laws of the State and the county system of government, and in fact about everything of importance, should call upon or write to Mr. Dearborn.

The Spring Break Up.

The Chinook winds of the past two days have melted the snow with great rapidity and have honey-combed the ice in the river, which is expected to go out about a month later. The conditions are favorable for an extremely high stage of water this spring, as within the memory of the oldest settler there has not before been such an extensive snow fall at the headwaters of the Missouri and its tributaries. In the Yellowstone and Little Missouri Valleys the snow is unusually deep and in the Milk River Valley Post Trader Shaw reports the snow three feet deep, at least two feet deeper than before known. It is a well known fact that the tributaries of the Missouri fairly shoot their waters into the river when the break up comes. The waters will come with a rush from the valleys and mountains and a remarkably high stage of water may be looked for. Bismarck has nothing to fear from high water in the Missouri as the city is situated on high, rolling ground many feet above any known high water mark. Towns less fortunately situated, however, had best make preparations for the flood that is certain to come. If no gorges are formed the danger will, however, be comparatively slight, and none are expected in this immediate vicinity. The dyke at the Bismarck bridge has confined the river to so narrow a channel that it is thought the current will be so swift as to prevent any gorging at Sibley Island where they have heretofore been of most frequent occurrence.

Wide Awake Druggists.

Messrs. Peterson & Veeder are always alive to their business and spare no pains to secure the best of every article in their line. They have secured the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs, colds, hoarseness, asthma, hay fever, bronchitis, or any affection of the throat and lungs. Sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottle free. Regular size \$1.

Fires at Mandan.

About 10:30 Sunday night fire was discovered in the small residence of P. H. Byrne, and before it could be extinguished, the house with all its contents, was destroyed.

At 7 a. m. yesterday the Emigrant House at east end of town, was also totally destroyed by fire.

Thousands Say So.

Mr. T. W. Atkins, Girard, Kan., writes: "I never hesitate to recommend your Electric Bitters to my customers, they give entire satisfaction and are rapid sellers. Electric Bitters are the purest and best medicine known and will positively cure kidney and liver complaints, purify the blood and regulate the bowels. No family can afford to be without them. They will save hundreds of dollars in doctor's bills every year." Sold at fifty cents a bottle by Peterson & Veeder.

A Suggestion.

The Northern Pacific having completed the Bozeman and Mullan tunnels, purchasing agent Ames, St. Paul, now offers all the machinery and apparatus used at these points for sale. Among other things are two electric light apparatus.

Would it not be well for some enterprising Bismarckers to correspond with Mr. Ames. Bismarck must have the electric light this spring.

Married.

On Feb. 23rd at the M. E. parsonage, by Rev. D. C. Plannett, Charles Strom to Miss Lena Nelson, both of Bismarck, Dak.

On Feb. 24th, at the M. E. parsonage by D. C. Plannett, P. A. Nelson to Miss Mary Hagstrom, both of Bismarck, Dak.

Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, dizziness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. Sold by Frisby.

List of Letters

Remaining uncalled for at the Bismarck, D. T., postoffice for the week ending Feb. 23. 1884:

Asmus, John
Adams, Miss Mamie
Butcher, Charles
Baindon, Miss E. mile
Bissell, Geo. H.—M. D.
Bergey, H. A.
Clark, Mrs. James
Clark, Miss Marey
Frisby, George
Groves, Joseph 2
Hansjon, A.
Heiglund, Erik
Jefferson, Harry
Keating, John
Lyman, Henry
McClure, G. B.
Martin, Mrs. Minnie
Nickols, Mrs. James
Phelps, Charles
Patterson, E. L. Package
Robinson, J. A.
Strubstad, A.
Stillman, E.
Shardon, John Nelson
Stevens, Mrs. Nora, Pck.
Seavals, Thomas J.
Smith, W. R.
Toss, Mrs. Ida
Toss, Mrs. Ida
Weller, Miss Hilda
Westlake, Miss Lenie
Yerxa, Jacob

If the above are not called for within thirty days they will be sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington, D. C.

In calling for any of the above letters please say "advertised" and give date of list.

C. A. LOUNSBERRY, Postmaster.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Peterson & Veeder.

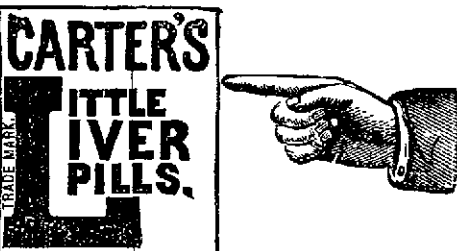
Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy—A positive cure for catarrh, diphtheria and Canker Mouth. Sold by Frisby.

Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts have stood the tests of science and of practical use triumphantly, and now are taking precedence over all other Flavoring Extracts. They are justly entitled to the reputation they have established, for their strength, purity and delicacy of flavor cannot be equalled.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Frank Frisby.

Cause of Failure.

Want of confidence accounts for half of the business failures of to-day. Frisby, the drug list, is not liable to fail for the want of confidence in Dr. Boonick's Cough and Lung Syrup for he gives away a bottle free to all who are suffering with Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption and all affections of the throat and lungs.



CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

Ache they would bear witness to those who suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once take them will find them of great value in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after a sick head

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York City

They who work early and late the year round need occasionally the healthful stimulus imparted by a wholesome tonic like Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. To all its purity and efficiency as a remedy and preventive of disease commend it. It checks incipient rheumatism and malarial symptoms, relieves constipation, dyspepsia and biliousness, arrests premature decay of the physical energies, mitigates the infirmities of age and hastens convalescence. For sale by all druggists and dealers generally.

STOMACH BITTERS

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED

STOMACH BITTERS

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WASHBURN

the county seat of McLean county, one of the finest for agriculture in the whole northwest. The county lies north of Burleigh on the Missouri river and is being rapidly peopled with live, energetic farmers.

WASHBURN

Is about 40 miles north of Bismarck and lies directly on the river bank at an elevation of seventy-five to one hundred feet. It has one of the finest steamboat landings on the river, and is the distributing point for lumber and supplies of all kinds for an area of country equal to that of an ordinary eastern state.

WASHBURN

Is destined to become to the Missouri slope what Grand Forks is to the Red River Valley, the most important town north of Bismarck on the Missouri river. Live men have taken hold of the affairs of the town and propose to build up a town of which North Dakota will be proud.

WASHBURN

Is already assuming the dignity of a metropolis. It has three United States Mail lines, two of which have their headquarters at that point. These lines are as follows: One from Bismarck to Fort Berthold, one from Washburn to Villard and one from Washburn to Conkling. Other lines will be established in the spring.

WASHBURN

Has the best Hotel accommodations in the Northwest. There are three hotels, one of which is not inferior to the best in Bismarck even. Among the other industries are the following:

A first-class Flouring mill, two General stores, two Carpenter shops two Blacksmiths, one Wagon maker, Telegraph office and a \$1,000 School building is being erected.

The finest Church in the northwest is also being built of the fine blue limestone found in this vicinity. The building is 30x55 and will be completed this season. Washburn has also a first-class brick yard, and a fine quality of lime is also burned at this point

WASHBURN

Has also a weekly newspaper, THE TIMES, edited by W. R. Maze. The times is the official organ of the county and among the best conducted, enterprising newspapers in North Dakota

WASHBURN

Has just been designated as the county seat of McLean county and a suitable Court House will be erected forthwith. McLean county has plenty of fuel. The river is skirted with a heavy growth of timber and in several places an excellent quality of lignite is found in unexhaustable quantities.

WASHBURN

Is the headquarters of the Washburn Coal company, in which several prominent Bismarck as well as Washburn people are interested. On all maps now being made by the North Pacific railroad, a branch line running from Bismarck northward through Washburn is indicated and there is little doubt but this road will be built during 1884. For permanent, sure and profitable investment, Washburn, therefore offers extraordinary inducements.

The town lies on a gentle slope towards the river and commands a view of the Missouri from ten to twelve miles in each direction. Although Washburn has just been made the County-Seat, the prices of Lots in the town will not, for the present, be changed, as it is believed by the owners of the townsites that this liberal policy of offering good inducements to those who will improve the property will result in the more speedy up-building of an important town. For information regarding Lots in the town of Washburn, the COUNTY-SEAT of McLean County, address

Veeder & Satterlund,
Washburn, D. T., or
Carl Peterson,
Bismarck, D. T.

All questions relative to FARM LANDS in McLean County, will be answered by the above parties. Set off located on overmen Lands

The Bismarck Tribune.

BY LUNSBERRY & JEWELL.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE.

Published every morning, except Monday, at Bismarck, Dakota, is delivered by carrier to all parts of the city at twenty-five cents per week, or \$1 per month.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One month, postage paid, \$1.00
Three months, postage paid, 3.00
Six months, postage paid, 5.00
One year, postage paid, 10.00

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Eight pages, containing a summary of the news of the week, both foreign and local, published every Friday, sent, postage paid, to any address for \$2.00; six months, \$1.25.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The DAILY TRIBUNE circulates in every town within one hundred miles of Bismarck, reaching a daily mail, and is by far the best advertising medium in this part of the Northwest.

The WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a large and rapidly increasing circulation throughout the country, and is a desirable sheet through which to reach the farmers and residents of the small towns remote from railroad lines.

The general eastern agent of the TRIBUNE is A. F. Richardson, with headquarters at Room 65, Tribune Building, New York.

NORTH DAKOTA'S SUPREMACY.

The soil and climate of North Dakota has made the name famous all over the world. Nowhere else can such an excellent quality of wheat be grown, and for diversified farming it cannot be excelled. That the growth of this region should be rapid, is natural. As will be seen by the following figures the northern portion of the territory, although much newer and still only partially developed, exceeds in wealth that of the southern half by nearly \$5,000,000. There still remains a region in North Dakota as large as the whole state of New York, that is practically unsettled. The public lands in this territory are now open to settlement and the land office is at Bismarck. If then, North Dakota, only partially settled, leads the southern half by \$5,000,000, what may we not expect ten years hence? The official figures, from Territorial Treasurer McVay, gives the following assessed valuation of property in each county in the territory of Dakota. The statement shows the comparative assessed valuation of property in the counties in North Dakota and those in South Dakota. The rapid growth of Dakota in wealth and population is shown in the remarkable increase in the aggregate of the assessors' returns of the assessed valuation of property in the territory:

In 1883 the assessed valuation was \$69,154,609
In 1882 the assessed valuation was \$7,701,470

Increase in 1883 \$61,453,139
or over 45 per cent. increase.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Counties	Assessed valuation.	Counties	Assessed valuation.
Barne	\$ 2,216,628	Pembina	\$ 2,771,984
Burleigh	3,297,542	Ramsey	271,332
Cass	6,539,600	Ransom	1,237,493
Dickey	284,663	Richland	2,638,325
Grand Forks	3,009,583	Spink	240,228
Healy	1,279,737	Stanley	235,411
Kidder	301,123	Stutsman	2,907,667
Lamoure	1,418,477	Traill	2,134,336
Morton	1,016,265	Walsh	2,701,253
Nelson	225,203		
Total in North Dakota counties	\$37,056,810		

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Counties	Assessed valuation.	Counties	Assessed valuation.
Aurora	\$ 559,335	Hanson	\$ 589,022
Beadle	1,071,333	Hughes	734,332
Brookings	1,222,906	Minnehaha	881,857
Brown	2,265,920	Moody	738,043
Brule	436,688	Lawrence	3,738,069
Charles Mix	78,948	Lynch	1,149,339
Clark	443,941	McCook	328,667
Clay	1,108,353	Minnehaha	2,268,514
Codington	1,328,701	Other	264,596
Custer	579,063	Moody	738,043
Davis	919,333	Pennington	521,903
Day	280,210	Pink	2,041,995
Deuel	579,782	Sully	70,281
Douglas	109,144	Turner	977,468
Grant	885,829	Union	1,024,257
Hamlin	420,354	Yankton	1,827,561
Hand	361,474		
Total in South Dakota counties	\$32,147,739		

Of the total assessed valuation of \$69,154,609 in 1883 it will be seen that:

North Dakota furnishes \$37,056,810
South Dakota furnishes \$32,147,739

Showing that the rich agricultural country traversed by the Northern Pacific railroad increased in wealth more rapidly than any other portion of the territory.

The comparative assessed valuation of property in the counties of South Dakota and those of North Dakota for the year 1881, 1882 and 1883 were as follows:

	1881	1882	1883
North Dakota	\$15,248,847	\$24,167,866	\$37,056,810
South Dakota	\$6,032,971	\$23,923,614	\$32,147,739

S. Dakota leads \$ 804,124
N. Dakota leads \$ 644,252 & \$ 859,011

The number of organized counties in South Dakota and North Dakota from which the assessors made returns in 1881, 1882 and 1883 were as follows:

	1881	1882	1883
South Dakota	28	32	35
North Dakota	11	13	19

Although North Dakota is much the newer, yet it will be seen that it has already taken the lead in wealth. The great wheat belt has developed more wealth, the land is more valuable, and the cities and towns are growing faster.

The population of Dakota is now (Feb. 1, 1884,) estimated at 350,000, or an increase of more than 100,000 over that of 1882.

Under the head of "foolish Dakota," the Butte, Montana, Miner, argues against the division of Dakota. After first showing the impossibility of division by the present congress, the article says: "It is hoped her people will frown down this effort of her politicians to divide the territory. Nothing can be gained by their suicidal policy. Dakota will not be admitted until this division agitation is over and Montana should not be made to suffer because Dakota office seekers are at loggerheads. If they persist in their squabbles Mr. Maginnis should drop Dakota and couple Montana with Washington Territory. This latter territory is a unit in favor of admission and has never raised the question of division of her domain. Dakota's admission with Montana means two United States senators and two members of congress or four votes in the next electoral college to Montana's three. She will also come into possession of five million acres of

school lands worth twenty-five million dollars; half a million acres of internal improvement lands, worth \$2,500,000 and five per cent. of the value of all lands disposed of by the United States, and all of the swamp lands in the territory, for purposes of internal improvement. In view of these facts it appears foolish on the part of her politicians to agitate division when admission in a divided condition will be forced into the indefinite future."

It is to be hoped that no more Russian Jew refugees will be piloted to this region. The report is now out that these subjects are starving to death. North of Bismarck about twenty-five miles there are located about fifty families. They were sent here by the Milwaukee Hebrew relief society and Dr. Weisohler, of St. Paul, took personal charge of the colony. He had them located on government land and obtained for them a section of timber land also. As the members of the colony were entirely destitute, provisions were furnished them and an ox team given the head of each family. These refugees, having been kicked and cuffed around in their native country, never acquired a knowledge of farming or any kind of work, but have grown up in idleness and beggary. Dr. Weisohler hoped that they might learn gradually the ways of the granger, but last fall he had given up in despair, and stated that it was no use. As long as supplies were furnished them, so long would they expect them and refuse to work. There is no possible excuse for their being in wait at this time, if indeed they are. The Washburn mill advertises that it will give \$2.50 to \$3 a cord for wood in flour or provisions, and all the refugees have to do is to cut the wood and haul it to town. An associated press dispatch tells the truth as follows: "The trouble with these people is identical with that which came upon the same class in the Devil's lake country last winter. They are Russian refugees, fleeing from race persecution to this country. Landing in Milwaukee they become a burden upon the association, and to be relieved of them, this association forwards them to the northwest. Ill clad and penniless, they go on government land without the means of putting in a crop and cultivating it, and with but little inclination to rustle for themselves, they would come to want anywhere."

The Yankton Herald says it looks as if delegate Raymond is trying to ride two horses, and not being an experienced circus rider is liable to fall between. The TRIBUNE believes Mr. Raymond made a mistake when he refused to introduce the bill for a constitutional convention as he had previously agreed to do. It did not follow necessarily that he fathered the bill, but as a matter of courtesy and a duty he owed his constituents, he should have introduced it. After having agreed to introduce it, it is said that on bill day, (Monday), he suddenly changed his mind and handed the bill to Maginnis in the marble room, himself, stating that he rather not. Mr. Raymond seems rather timid.

ENTERPRISING JAMESTOWN real estate men have negotiated with the Alert for the publishing of a boom paper called the James River Valley, the first number of which appeared this week. It sets forth the advantages of the James river valley in good shape, and is a credit alike to the Alert and the enterprising men who stand the expense.

The editor of the Grand Forks Herald being absent, that paper comes out in an endorsement of a geography which recognizes Bismarck as the capital of Dakota territory. There is some hopes for the Herald, if the editor remains absent.

The Harrison bill for the division of Dakota and the admission of the southern half as a state, makes it imperative necessary that a new constitution be prepared and submitted to the people for adoption. If submitted in real earnest, the people of South Dakota would overwhelmingly defeat the abortive document adopted at Sioux Falls. It was prepared by railroad and corporation influences, operating through a coterie of political ring-masters more intent upon fixing up a future slate than in serving the people. The Sioux Falls document does not contain a single provision that would be worthy of adoption as a part of the constitution of any part of Dakota. If nothing else would defeat the adoption of the so-called constitution, the clause fixing the capital of the state at Yankton would prove fatal. No matter how anxious the people south of the 46th parallel might be to hurriedly prepare to don the robes of statehood, the people of Haron, Pierre, Mitchell, Aberdeen, and in fact all towns outside of Yankton county would never consent to vote for the location of the capital at Yankton. The work of the Sioux Falls convention was a waste of time and money and a useless exhibition of political trickery. Before the whole or any part of Dakota can be admitted into the union, a legitimate and representative constitutional convention must be held. The tax-payers must be fairly represented and the will of the people of the entire territory must first be given a full and fair expression.

The Yankton Press and Dakotian is right when it states that it is an insult to Judge Palmer to intimate that he has reached a decision in the capital removal case in advance of the evidence and argument. If the memory of the Tribune exchange editor is not at fault it is only the Press and Dakotian and one or two other South Dakota newspapers that have made such shameful assertions. The appointment of Judge Palmer has been everywhere received with favorable and complimentary comment. Judge Palmer is a man of sterling integrity and possessed of the highest sense of judicial honor. He will adjust the judicial scales with an unusual

degree of accuracy, and right and justice, so far as it can be determined by human judgment, will always prevail in his court.

A MAN named Lereid fell into an old shaft near Helena on St. Valentine's night and remained there nine days without food. The hole was about sixteen feet deep and there was about two feet of snow on the bottom. Several times with the assistance of a small piece of board, he climbed to within a few feet of the top, only to fall back again in despair. His moans were finally heard by a passer by, and when rescued he was nearly dead.

THE Pierre Record lets down the officials of that city in the following graceful style: His Honor, the Mayor, accompanied by the board of alderman paid the solemn parental visit after the adjournment of the city council last evening, to ascertain by personal observation the extent of alleged gambling operations being carried on in the city.

A FARGO, Dak., special to the Chicago Tribune in reference to the secession movement said to be ripening in Manitoba, says the move is expected to result in a declaration of independence by the Province, and the setting up of an independent government. The congress of the United States will then be asked to let her in under the stars and stripes.

THE amount of land which the house committee on public lands, have decided should be forfeited by the land grant railroads is something over 100,000,000 acres. A clause is inserted in the bill providing that all persons having purchased a title to their lands from the railroad in the district of forfeiture, shall be protected.

W. H. H. MATTHEWSON has been running a little sheet at Fargo called the Sun. Monday he was brought before Judge Hudson charged with publishing matter calculated to interfere with the court in the prosecution of its duties. He was given until today to show cause why he should not be fined and imprisoned for contempt.

In the house Monday delegate Maginnis of Montana, presented petitions of residents of Montana for a light house district on the upper Missouri, from Bismarck to Fort Benton; also a petition from the settlers of the Red River valley asking a reduction in the size of the Fort Shaw reservation.

NO LESS than 90 electric light companies, it is stated, have been formed in England during the past few years, with an aggregate nominal capital of 26,000,000 pounds. The total of the paid up capital of all the British gas companies, as quoted in the stock lists, does not greatly exceed the same figures.

A LOVING father at Clayton, N. Y., in his anxiety to marry off all his daughters (fifteen in number) as quick as possible, has killed his dog, taken the locks off his doors, and hung rope-ladders over his doorway, by the dozen, and still his provision bill is as large as ever.

THE Aberdeen Pioneer says that a preacher named Thompson, who spells his name with a "p," endorses Governor Ordway and has told the president so. It adds: "May God forgive him for it. Dakotians never will."

DE LONG's remains arrived in New York on the 22nd and the people did not know which to do, mourn the fate of De Long or rejoice for Washington. Some flags were half-mast others at top mast.

MONKEY in the east is plentiful. The subscription to the \$3,000,000 Pennsylvania railway 4 1/2 per cent bonds has been closed as twice that amount has been subscribed.

SENATOR Edmunds admits slyly that if he could get it without opposition he would take the presidency. He is one of the nation's great and honest men.

THE Jamestown Capital says there will be a vigorous howl if any other name than North Dakota is applied to that region north of the 46th parallel.

THE Northern Pacific has issued a new rate sheet giving reduced rates of fare to all points on its own line, and lines of western connections.

MESSRS. TIFFANY and Anderson have been re-nominated for receiver and register, respectively, of the Grand Forks land office.

DR. HALL, late of the Fargo, Republican, en route east was taken sick at Buffalo, N. Y., and is now confined to his bed.

FORT Benton papers confirm the reports of Indians in starving condition at the upper river agencies.

ST LOUIS claims that she is superior in at least one enterprise: that of tobacco manufacture.

It is denied that the son of president Arthur is enamored of a New York chorus singer.

PORTLAND, Oregon, has 6,000 Chinese among its population.

The McLean Case.

FARGO, D. T. Feb. 28.—In the United States court Judge over-ruled the motion to quash the indictment against Barquist, the Grand Forks case in which it was charged that the grand jury was tampered with. A motion was granted to vacate a judgement heretofore entered in favor of the United States versus E. Smith, John A. Stoyell, Thos. McGowan, and M. B. McConna, bondsmen for a government contractor who failed to fill a contract to furnish a large amount of wood for Ft. Keogh. The amount was \$21,000. This was set aside on account of a defect in the service etc. The trial was commenced in the case against Jno. A. McLean of Bismarck for cutting timber on government land. He was the contractor, and the men to whom he sublet the work have been acquitted.

Lost on the Prairie.

WASHBURN, D. T. Feb. 28.—[Special.]—Two herders who were herding stock for J. L. Merry, some four miles east of Washburn, one a son-in-law of Merry and the other a Jew from the Jew settlement near here, were lost in the blizzard of the 18th inst. The bodies have not yet been recovered and are supposed to have been covered by drifting snow. The pony which had been used by the herders came into Painted Woods a few days since but hunting parties have been unable to find the men.

All kinds of aches and pains yield at once to St. Jacob's Oil, the sovereign-cure.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Vice President Oakes, left Missoula, east bound yesterday.

Wisconsin had a heavy snow fall yesterday. Mercury 12 below zero at Milwaukee.

John Muir assumes the general management of the Oregon Improvement company March 1. Boston telephone wires were wrecked by snow yesterday. A severe storm prevailed throughout New York.

Berlin expresses thanks to America for the mark of honor and respect paid the memory of Lasker.

Three old citizens of Brainerd, Minn., died yesterday, viz: E. B. Congdon, E. S. Dean and Samuel Smith.

The late loss by the burning of the St. Josephs school and church at Kenosha is now estimated at \$25,000.

A stationary engine near Blakely, Ga., yesterday exploded, killing Wm. Sloan and injuring three others.

Wm. R. McDowell, of San Bernardino, Cal., sentenced to be hanged for murder, broke jail and escaped to the Mexican territory.

Utah democrats are indignant at the appointment of John T. Caines as a member of the democratic congressional campaign committee.

The pleuro pneumonia bill passed the house by a vote of 155 to 137 yesterday. The fourth or "quarantine" section was first stricken out.

The prison conference in New York yesterday decided that the convict contract system was best calculated to benefit prisoners and society.

Tuttle, recently lynched at Spearfish, Dak., is now believed to have been hung by his pals, not vigilantes, in order to keep him from turning states evidence.

At Faribault, Minn., I. J. McCarthy's Third street building burned. Loss \$7,500, insurance \$3,000. Frank Glasses' meat market also burned. Loss \$1,300, insurance \$1,000.

A west bound freight train collided with the Paris and Indianapolis passenger train near the former place yesterday. F. W. Lindsay, of Springfield, Mass., fireman on the freight train was killed.

Will Hogden, a boy, was driven out of the Northern Pacific waiting room by station agent David Crepleas, at Crow Wing, Minnesota, night before last, and yesterday morning was found so badly frozen that both legs will have to be amputated.

Mrs. Mary Shanks, a Milwaukee widow worth \$100,000 yesterday brought suit against Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago to recover \$10,000 for slander. The suit grows of a quarrel which originated in a clerk at one counter in the store, refusing to counterfeits a 50 cent piece which had just been received in change at another counter.

A St. Paul dispatch says: Cold weather continues in the railroad territory. The mercury was 25 below at St. Vincent yesterday and 20 below at Crookston. On the Northern Pacific in Montana the mercury was from zero to 17 above; on the Missouri division 9 below; Dakota division 20 below; Minnesota division 32 to 16 below. At Duluth the mercury ranged from 25 to 20 below. On the eastern division of the Omaha line the mercury ranged from 8 to 22 degrees below zero.

McKenzie's Latest Talks.

The latest interview with Alex. McKenzie appears in the Minneapolis Evening Journal and is as follows:

"The Hon. Alex. McKenzie, of Bismarck, whose arrival was announced yesterday, Journal, was corralled last evening by a Journalist and asked for an opinion on the Harrison Senate bill for the division of Dakota and the admission of the south half as a state. Explaining that he had not advised himself of the provisions of the bill, not yet having seen the full text of it, he proclaimed the principal that inasmuch as north Dakota paid the bulk of the taxes and had done more than the southern section to advertise the territory abroad, it was entitled to a voice in the disposition of the Dakota question. Any convention called to discuss the question should have full and fair representation from both sections of the territory. The majority of such representatives should reflect the question of division first, leaving the matter of statehood with the respective territories. This he held was only asking justice, and even a criminal was entitled to that. In answer to the charge that Judge Palmer's election for the Kinderhook succession was not one fitting to be made, he cited the fact that Senator Edmunds was not the man to make such a recommendation. As to Ordway he said he had long since understood from him that he would not be a candidate for reappointment. And that understanding had never been corrected by any declaration on the part of Ordway himself, or his friends. McKenzie disclaimed any inside political knowledge declaring that he was devoting himself to the advancement of the prosperity of Bismarck, he and Mr. Mellon being now on their way to Chicago to buy pipes for their new water works. The Capitol, he said, would be completed on time and according to contract.

The Bismarck Dude.

As an encore to "When I was a lad, I served a term," etc., Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. (Mr. Little) last evening sang the following verses: The originality and the humorous sarcasm, it is unnecessary to say, fairly brought down the house.

One day while sitting in my room I heard of the great Dakota boom: So I changed my linen and packed my grip, And I sailed in the cabin of a great big ship.

Chorus—My luck was always in its sweetest mood, And now I'm the leader of the Bismarck dude.

At the rink on roller skates I glide, With a charming maiden by my side, And if my feet slip from under me I tumble, but I do it grace-ful-lee.

Chorus—If I pay no attention to the crowd so rude That laugh at the tumble of the Bismarck dude.

Now young men listen to what I say, This leap year fast is passing away; And you'll find that your chances slim will be If you don't catch on to the style of me.

Chorus—The ladies will greet you in loving mood If you show them the actions of the Bismarck dude.

Stock Interests.

A number of gentlemen who have recently arrived in Bismarck from the west Dakota and Montana stock ranges, state that the season has been a remarkably favorable one for cattle and sheep. The snow is now all gone from the ranges and grazing is exceptionally good. The percentage of loss during the winter has been below the minimum, except one or two ranges at exceptionally high latitudes. These state-

ments are also corroborated by the Montana papers, and should be largely circulated in contradiction of other reports that are in circulation in eastern papers.

Seven Wise Men Baffled.

The N. Y. Morning Journal, says that Mrs. F. G. Kellogg, 50 E. 86th St., was partially paralyzed, and lay for seven days in convulsions. Physicians were engaged and discharged until seven had failed to help or cure her. She was unable to leave her bed, and was as helpless as a child. After using all sorts of salves, ointments, lotions and plasters, her case was given up as hopeless. She was induced to try St. Jacob's Oil as a last chance. She began to improve from the first application was made, and by its continued use, she has completely recovered.

No Experiment.

With a majority of people it is no experiment that Dr. Bosanko's Cough and Lung Syrup is a sure cure for coughs, colds, pains in the lungs, soreness in the chest, etc., but for those who doubt, ask your neighbors who have used it or get a free sample bottle of Frisby, the druggist. Regular size 50 cents and \$1.00.

A Final Presentation.

Manager Little last evening made the pleasing announcement that in response to the almost universal request of the citizens of Bismarck, Pinafore would be once again and for the last time, presented at a matinee to be given next Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock sharp. This is done that parents may attend with children, many of whom could not attend an evening performance. The price of admission for children will only be 25 cents. For adults 50 cents.

Convincing.

The proof of the pudding is not in chewing the string, but in having an opportunity to test the article direct. Frisby, the druggist, has a free trial bottle of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup for each and every one afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, consumption or any lung affection.

The Marquis' Plans.

The Washington correspondent of the Pioneer Press devotes a column or more to the Marquis de Mores, who is now in that city. In speaking of his huge dressed meat enterprise, he says that he fully believes that dressed beef can be shipped from the ranches directly to the market at a greater profit to the ranchmen and packers than to send it on the hoof by cars, and upon this theory he has based his investments. At Brainerd will be a storehouse, and others will be established at Fargo, Grand Forks, Winnipeg, Jamestown and Bismarck. From this latter point the Missouri river trade will be supplied, and refrigerators have already been placed upon the steamers which will carry dressed beef to points above and below on the river. There will be another storehouse at Mandan, and slaughter houses, as well as livery houses at Medora, Miles City, Billings and Helena. All these will be completed and in working order by the first of June. On the western division there will be slaughter and stor houses at Spokane Falls, the Dallas and at Portland and Seattle. These will be completed by October.

"Is all your beef to come from Montana?" "No we will have corn-fed beef as well as Montana cattle, and the former will be brought from Chicago to St. Paul and Duluth and from Kansas City to Bismarck. What I want to do is to establish a sort of exchange, furnishing Chicago and Kansas City with Montana beef in season and buying corn-fed beef at those points when it is better to do so. In certain seasons we have a surplus in Montana and then we have a scarcity. I shall ship both ways to supply the demand, the trade will be about equally divided the year through. We shall have to import beef for six months and export the balance of the year.

St. Patrick's Ball.

Messrs. Malloy, Cheatham and others, who are interested in the success of the forthcoming St. Patrick's day ball, announce that the entire proceeds of the entertainment will be donated to the uniform fund of the Governor's Guards. No invitations will be extended. A general invitation is extended to all, but a committee at the door will refuse admittance to all improper characters.

[First publication Feb. 23, 1884.]

Notice of Final Proof.

LAND OFFICE AT BISMARCK, D. T., February 26, 1884.
Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the register and receiver, at Bismarck, D. T., on April 8, 1884, at 2 o'clock p. m., viz:

George W. Bradford.

Pre-emption declaratory statement No. 1168, or the northwest quarter of section 20, township 139, range 7 west 4th principal meridian. The testimony of the witnesses to be taken before Oscar B. Porter, register, at Bismarck, D. T., on April 5, 1884 at 10 o'clock a. m., at his office.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: M. E. Berridge, J. H. Dille, Oscar Ball, Henry Mayer, all of Sterling, D. T.
JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First publication Feb. 15, 1884.]

Notice of Contest.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BISMARCK D. T., February 14, 1884.

Complaint having been entered at this office by William W. Wilcox against Edward Thomson, for abandoning his homestead entry No. 1, 139, dated November 10, 1882, upon the northeast quarter section 22, township 139, range 75, in Grand Forks county, Dakota, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 20th day of March 1884, at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

JOHN A. REA, Register.

[First Publication Feb. 23, 1884.]

WE WHOSE NAME SARE HERE UNTO ATTACHED hereby certify that we have entered into a partnership to be called and known as "The Bismarck Loan Agency."

The principal place of business of said partnership is Bismarck, Burleigh county, Dakota. The names of the individuals constituting the partnership and their places of residence are as follows: G. H. Fairchild, H. R. Porter and J. R. Gage, all of

By Telegraph

The Washington Budget.

[SENATE.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Harrison, from the committee on military affairs, reported adversely the bill to abolish the military reservation at Fort Rice, Dak., and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

After the transaction of routine business the house went into committee of the whole on the pleura-pneumonia bill. Weller, of Iowa, assailed a provision in the bill which he claimed was in the interests of the cattle raising now being formed to control the cattle trade of the great northwest. The bill was attacked by others as unconstitutional. Pending action, the house rose to receive a message from the senate. The resolution to thank the English government for the ship for the arctic service was called upon again, and again laid over, this time on an objection by Benson. The house committee on invalid pensions has agreed to report favorably representative Malson's bill increasing the pension of widows and dependent parents of deceased soldiers and sailors from eight to twelve dollars per month. Phelps will report back tomorrow from the committee on foreign affairs, the resolution of inquiry by representative Brown as to whether the ministers of any foreign power had endeavored to nullify the effect of any unanimous resolutions of the house by reflections on the honor and integrity of its members. The report will state that the committee could find no evidence, and they will ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. The presentation of the report is looked forward to with interest, owing to the probability that the occasion may be used by either Hewitt or Belmont to transfer to the floor of the house the personal controversy waged between them last week in the committee room.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The committee on public lands today considered the forfeiture of the Northern Pacific land grant. Anderson moved that the lands contiguous to that portion of the road not constructed within the times specified by the act making the grant forfeited. Brents offered a substitute, declaring the forfeiture of lands between Wallula, W. T., and Portland, Oregon, and validating the remainder of the grant on condition that the road be completed within two years from January 1st, 1894, and that the unsold land should be sold to citizens, or those who declare their intention to become citizens, in quantities not to exceed 160 acres, and not exceeding \$26.6 per acre. Seales offered an amendment providing for the forfeiture of lands alongside that portion of the road not finished to date. The vote on the various propositions was postponed until tomorrow. The members of the committee express the opinion that the proposition of Seales will be passed. Before adjourning the committee agreed to report the bill for the forfeiture of the land grant to each one of the roads. Anderson was not present when the latter subject was voted upon Saturday. He was present today, and cast a deciding vote in the affirmative.

The bill repealing the test oath, which recently passed the house, has passed the senate, after being modified by the amendment proposed by the senate judiciary committee, and providing that no person who held a commission in the United States army or navy before the war and was afterwards engaged in military, naval or civil service in the so-called Confederate states, shall be appointed to any position in the army or navy of the United States.

SENATE.

A resolution was offered for an inquiry into the question as to whether the Western Union & Baltimore & Ohio telegraph companies had made preparations to conspire. Blair introduced a bill to extend the time for the completion of railroads west of the Missouri river to which grants of public lands had been made and which are in good faith prosecuting the work of construction, without the forfeiture of such grants. Lapham introduced a bill to incorporate the Yellowstone Park railroad and to grant aid in the construction of such road. Vest offered a resolution which was agreed to, calling on the secretary of the interior for information as to whether a lease had been made to any part of the Crow reservation in Montana to any person or association, and if so, the extent of such lease and upon what terms made and by what authority of law such action had been taken. Also whether any permit had been given to graze cattle on that reservation and if so, by what authority of law it had been done. The senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to provide new cruisers for the navy.

HOUSE.

A bill was introduced for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river at Decatur. A resolution was offered instructing the committee on judiciary to prepare a bill prohibiting dealing in options. The pleura pneumonia bill was debated at considerable length.

Brutal Outrage.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—A Madison dispatch says: Excitement runs high at Sun Prairie over the brutal outrage of Lena Spaight, by two young men. Two hundred citizens have organized and the sheriff has taken extra precautions to save his prisoners from mob violence. It is believed they will be lynched unless the crowd is pacified. Edward Peckham invited the Spaight girl, who is only fifteen years old, to ride nine miles from his uncle's house where she is employed as a domestic. When on the road he was joined by Alexander Peckham and they forced the girl to submit to them in a school house which they passed. The girl was terribly injured. Alexander Peckham was caught in Watertown, but Edward Peckham is still at large.

Excitement at Hot Springs.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK., Feb. 26.—There has been intense excitement here throughout the day. The citizens committee met last night and this morning ordered Hugh Behan, James Behan and Doc Nagle, friends and witnesses of Frank Flynn to leave the city. They declined to go but were forced by a detachment of police and militia to take the train and leave this afternoon. The committee then held another meeting and ordered a number more men principally friends and witnesses of Flynn to leave the city. The sheriff telegraphed the governor for military aid but that official declined to interfere as there is already one militia company here. As it is acting in conjunction with the police force and independent of orders by the sheriff that official this afternoon organized a special posse of his own. Both forces paraded the streets this afternoon heavily armed which gave matters quite a military appearance. Robert Pruitt and J.

Lucins gave a bond in \$9000 each today and were released. Doron, Dave Pruitt, Harry Lanning and John Allison will be taken to the penitentiary tomorrow for safe keeping.

Fight Among Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—A report comes from Auckland that the government schooner "Julia," regularly employed in procuring laborers from the different groups of islands in the Pacific to work on the sugar plantations in the Sandwich islands recently landed at the island of Marouti with about 50 returned laborers belonging to the islands of Farwa and Aphama, of the same group, the people of which have been at constant warfare with the inhabitants of Marouti. The returned laborers on landing seized a number of young girls and ravished them, which provoked a fight with the inhabitants who were armed only with clubs and spears. Twenty Marouti's were killed and many wounded, while the others escaped to the island of Aphama, a short way off. Reinforcing their numbers they returned to Marouti and engaged in a fight in which several were killed on each side and three or four of the assailants were carried off to Aphama.

Northwest Indian Troubles.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The Journal's Winnipeg special says: A dispatch from Broadview states that "Yellow Calf" and four of his braves were brought in from Crooked Lake last night, having surrendered to the mounted police and were taken to Regina for trial. When the police first appeared on Saturday the Indians drew their guns and defied the police who were compelled to camp at a distance. Yesterday a parley was held and the Indians were finally induced to surrender. During the troubles a young back presented a loaded rifle at the head of Col. Herchner and but for the interference of one of the men would have killed him. The trouble is now thought to be over.

Break Up at Glendive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The Journal's Glendive, Montana, special says: The Tongue river which empties into the Yellowstone at Miles City, flooded that town yesterday, but fortunately the flood was not serious. The Yellowstone broke at Glendive at eight o'clock this forenoon, and is running out without a gorge. The river is higher than since the spring of 1891, owing to the great amount of snow which has almost entirely melted during the past three days. The absence of a gorge leaves the opposite shore and islands without any danger from an overflow. The ice is about three feet in thickness. Trouble is feared, however, when the flood breaks up the Missouri below Ft. Buford.

A Gold Excitement.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Feb. 26.—A Courier Journal, Erin, Tennessee, special, says: Great excitement prevails at that point over the discovery of a gold mine. While out hunting A. H. Bernathy found a cave and evidences of gold. He took a lease of the land and is selling lots at big profits. Over \$5,000 worth of nuggets are on exhibition in one of the stores. Miners and railroad men are flocking in. Already over 200 stangers are in the town and picks and shovels are in great demand. Erin is a small place on the Louisville & Nashville road near Temple river.

Sornis and Rocky Mountain.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Feb. 26.—The contractor for building the Sornis & Rocky mountain railroad states that work will be rapidly pushed as soon as spring opens. The road will run from Winnipeg northwesterly through Battleford to a point beyond Edmonton, in all about 1,050 miles. The company has been reorganized, and a land grant of 6,400 acres per mile, has been obtained from the government. Bonds of the company amounting to 8,000,000 dollars have been placed.

The Jackson Fire.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—The Inter Ocean's Jackson special says: The examination of Judd Crouch for the shooting of detective Brown is continued until March fifth. Brown failed to appear today. The clothes that Brown wore when shot were consumed in Sunday's fire. Three bodies have thus far been found in the ruins of the fire. A number of bones have been fished out and it is believed that six or seven persons perished.

Dividend Declared.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—At a meeting today of the directors of the Chicago & Northwestern railroad company only routine business was transacted. A quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. on preferred stock payable March 24th was declared. The books closed March 8th and reopened March 26th. The tripartite agreement was ratified.

Too Bad He was Saved.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—The Courier Journal's Elisabethtown special says that there is much excitement over the outrage of Miss Ora Vannort a respected lady living near that place, by a negro named Miles Petty. A mob was organized and the officers barely saved Petty by hurrying him off to Louisville.

Result of Carelessness.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 26.—Two passenger trains on the St. Louis air line collided near the bridge this morning. Both engines were demolished, but neither of the trains were otherwise injured. Several passengers were slightly bruised by being thrown against the seats. The accident was the result of carelessness.

Inquest over Salmi Morse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—At the inquest today in the case of Salmi Morse, Miss Blackburn, an actress, testified that early on Friday forenoon last, Morse accompanied her home from the Cosmopolitan theatre. While there McGivney business manager of that theatre, came in. They were the bitterest enemies. With an oath McGivney struck Morse and called him an old rascal. Morse fell but got up and went out, followed by McGivney. They had come to blows in her house before. Six hours later, McGivney called at her house. He appeared disordered and excited. In the afternoon McGivney called again. She reproached him and he left.

The Floods at Glendive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—The Minneapolis Journal's Glendive special says: The river is quiet at this point, with little, if any, ice floating. The river is gorged at Iron Bluffs, nine miles above Glendive, where a very large dyke has been constructed. The valley near the scene of the gorge has overflowed, driving out five or six families. The lowest portion of the valley opposite Glendive overflowed, but fortunately

did not reach the houses. The overflow at Miles City did but little damage. There are three washouts above Glendive, two being this side of Miles City, and the most formidable being near Pompey's Pillar, about thirty miles below Billings. This morning's train was the first from the west since Friday night and the first through train from Portland for a week, others having been made up at Helena and Missoula. Very little damage is apprehended from the flood at Glendive, as the valley on the west side being much lower, would afford an outlet. With the exception of a few spots in the Bad Lands the snow has nearly disappeared and the ground is dry.

To Shorten The Time.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 26.—The Journal's St. Paul special says: Officers of the Northern Pacific were in consultation today in the private office of assistant president Winter of the Omaha line. The matter under discussion was the shortening of the time for trains between Chicago and St. Paul, with reference to through business with Portland Oregon. The Omaha men are decidedly in favor of the plan. If the talk results in action the change of time will not be made at present, probably not before the spring traffic opens, say in 60 days.

Cowardly Dakota Hanging.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—The Tribune's Deadwood, D. T. special says: Harry Tuttle, one of the parties engaged in the recent fight with deputy marshal Raymond at Stoneville, where he was badly wounded in the arm, was taken from the hospital at Spearfish at an early hour this morning, by vigilantes, and hung. It was a cowardly affair, as he was in a dying condition from the effect of the wound. No effort is being made to capture Higgins and Hill, the murderers of Peire Leopold.

The Manitoba Uprising.

WINNIPEG, Man., Feb. 27.—A man named R. Ryan was arrested here to-day for having published a circular calling for five hundred recruits to do frontier service at Emerson and along the international boundary and for signing the name of the Adjutant General of the district to it. The prisoner is an Irish Catholic and a correspondent of the Irish World. He is supposed to be connected with the Fenian organization in Minnesota and Dakota, but the reason of his action is not clear. An investigation will be held.

Tired of Life.

FORT YATES, Feb. 27.—[Special.] Private M. B. Sweepstone, of the 17th U. S. infantry band shot himself through the head last night with a revolver. He was found this morning in a shack near the post in a dying condition and conveyed to the post hospital, where he is expected to die every moment. He left a letter stating that he was tired of life, and directions as to the disposition of his personal effects.

Fire Burning at Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Feb. 27.—A fire broke out here at 11 o'clock and is still burning. It started in a building owned by F. C. Kruseke and occupied by Weiland & Co., furniture store. This building burned and the fire next consumed the building owned and occupied by Thos. Whittaker as a saloon and the Supri's home owned by Jno. L. D. of Philadelphia and run by A. Brosseau. The loss on these buildings, all two-story frames, and contents is not less than \$12,000 with an insurance of probably one-half. The Merchants hotel built two years ago at a cost of \$30,000 is now burning and with most of its contents will probably be destroyed.

Gone a Gunning.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—This forenoon there was considerable excitement among the members of the assembly over the difficulty between Assemblymen Howe and Burns. Howe at a banquet last night, made a speech giving a supposed humorous illustration of Burns making a speech at the assembly. Burns having learned this forenoon of the burlesque, left the assembly chamber, declaring his purpose to procure a weapon and go forth and puncture Howe with a bullet on first sight.

More Blizzard.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—The Evening Journal's special, reports light snow, high wind and drifting on Manitoba line. The storm on the Minnesota & St. Louis, which set in last night, developed today into the worst blizzard of the season. Light snow, heavy drifting, particularly west of Albert Lea, freights temporarily abandoned, but passengers, running on slow time. On Winona & St. Peter, all trains abandoned until the weather moderates.

Too Much of the Elegant.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Edward Reur was found frozen to death in his back yard, with his knees drawn up to chin. He had been drinking, and was heard during the night, shouting for help. No attention was paid to him. He leaves a wife and a large family of children.

The Ranges.

MILES CITY, MT., Feb. 26.—The flood has abated. No damage. No lives or cattle lost. The snow is all off the ranges and the Yellowstone and Tongue rivers are both open. Dr. Linn, a heavy sheep raiser, reports all sheep in good condition and flourishing.

Bound for Idaho.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 27.—The latest evening's out train so far this season left here over the Northern Pacific railway to-night. They were a fine looking class of people from the eastern states, and were bound for the Idaho mines.

Who'll Get Kicked.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—An agreement was signed last night between John L. Sullivan and G. M. Robinson, for four round knock out. Robinson is the champion heavy weight of the Olympic club.

Adjudged Insane.

HASTINGS, Minn., Feb. 27.—George A. Spearin, of Farmington, a famous breeder of Norman and Clyde horses, this been adjudged insane, and sent to the hospital at Rochester.

A Minnesota Murder.

DULUTH, Feb. 26.—Full particulars were received today of the murder of Samuel Wilson on the line of the Duluth and Iron Range railroad near the Vermilion iron mines on the 24th inst. Four Swedes began a quarrel with him and stabbed him several times with a knife and gave a fearful gash in him with an axe which proved fatal. In a short time two men, Peter and George Enckson, brothers, were brought to this city and lodged in the jail and the other two are in custody at Vermilion and will be brought here.

LATEST TELEGRAMS

THE WASHINGTON BUDGET.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—Ingalls introduced a bill to remove the injunction of secrecy from the court martial that tried Gen. Fitz John Porter in order that the members of it may give the details to the public and testify in the case if called upon.

The senate resumed consideration of a bill to authorize the construction of steel vessels. McPherson, Jones, (Florida) and Miller took part in the debate. The latter was in favor of making a liberal appropriation for building a navy. He was in favor of constructing American men-of-war from American material, by American workmen and to be manned by American seamen.

HOUSE.

The house committee on public lands decided by a vote of seven to four to recommend the forfeiture of all granted lands contiguous to the Northern Pacific railroad not completed July 4th 1879. At a meeting of the committee today Mr. Seales withdrew the resolution offered yesterday providing for a forfeiture of land along side that portion of the Northern Pacific railway not completed to date. He said he had understood the power of congress to forfeit the land of the Northern Pacific had been waived, but upon examination into the legal aspect of the case had found that he had held a wrong impression. Mr. Anderson then withdrew the resolution offered by him yesterday, providing for a forfeiture of land not earned within a time specified by the act making the grant of July 14th 1879, and offered a substitute providing that all grants except unpatented lands be forfeited. Mr. Strait moved to amend the substitute so as to provide that only land opposite the unconstructed line from Wallula to Portland be forfeited. The amendment was lost on a viva voce vote.

Mr. Van Eaton offered an amendment providing for the forfeiture of the entire grant. This was lost by a vote of 3 to 8. Mr. Anderson's substitute was then lost by a vote of 3 to 8. Mr. Henley renewed the resolution originally offered by Anderson and which provided for the forfeiture of all land not earned in the time specified by the act. The vote on this proposition was 7 to 4—Cobb, Payson, Anderson, Henley, Strait, Lewis and Seales voting aye and Balford, Eaton, Van Eaton and Shaw nay.

In preparing a bill declaring the forfeiture the committee propose treating the purchasers from the railroad companies as though they were purchasers from the Government. The members of the committee say that about 521 miles from Duluth to Bismarck were completed in the time specified in the act of July 14th 1879, and that about 35,000,000 acres will be forfeited if the bill passes as proposed by the committee.

Lamborn on Land Forfeiture.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 28.—Charles B. Lamborn, land commissioner of the Northern Pacific road, when shown the associated press account of the action of the house committee on public lands, said: "The house committee seems disposed to favor a very sweeping action, but I do not believe that any bill to forfeit lands which have already been earned by the Northern Pacific by the actual construction of the road, will become a law. In the possible contingency, however, that congress should pass an act of the character suggested in the dispatches, I think there is no doubt whatever but that the supreme court of the United States would decide that congress cannot deprive the company of lands on that portion of the road which has been constructed and accepted by the president of the United States in accordance with the charter of the company, and it will not make any material difference whether the construction of the road and acceptance by the president was before or after July 4, 1879. The

TOTAL GRANT OF LAND originally made to the Northern Pacific was somewhere in the neighborhood of fifty million acres, being twenty sections per mile on that part of the road in the states and forty sections per mile in the territories. The grant extends from Lake Superior to Puget Sound by way of Portland, with a branch through eastern Washington territory, across the Cascade mountains to Puget Sound. All this line originally chartered has now been constructed excepting about fifty miles in the state of Wisconsin, 220 miles along the Columbia river between Wallula and Portland and about 230 miles of the Cascade branch, a total of about 500 miles. Twenty-five miles of the branch running west from Wallula was recently accepted by the government and thirty miles of line eastward from Tacoma on Puget Sound has been built and been in operation for a number of years. The company has already

EARNED ALL OF THE LANDS granted to it except those pertaining to the 500 miles of road which have not yet been built. If congress should pass a bill to forfeit the lands on these 500 miles of road the company might lose ten or twelve million acres. These would be chiefly along the Columbia river and on the Cascade branch in Washington Territory. Should such a bill as is proposed pass congress and be accepted by the supreme court of the United States as a legal enactment, the company would be deprived of that portion of its land grant which it claims now to have earned by the construction and acceptance of its road between the Missouri river in Dakota territory and Wallula Junction in Washington Territory, a distance of 1,223 miles. This part of the road has been built since July, 1879. The land grant accruing to this portion of the road would aggregate about

THIRTY MILLION ACRES Of these lands about six or eight million acres are agricultural lands and the remainder consists of mountain and grazing lands. Along nine hundred miles of the road within the boundaries of the territory of Montana, and Idaho, where, owing to the mountainous character of the country the construction of the road has been very expensive, it is estimated that there is less than one million five hundred thousand acres of agricultural land embraced with-

in the grant to the railroad and the remaining twenty million acres of the grant consists of inaccessible mountains and arid and broken up lands, suitable only for grazing purposes. All of the lands in the state of Minnesota, and in that portion of Dakota lying east of the Missouri river and also lands adjacent to the line of road between Kalama on the Columbia river and Tacoma on Puget sound in Washington Territory were earned by the construction of the railroad in 1873. As I understand the terms of the bill agreed upon by the house committee the company

RIGHT TO THESE LANDS is not questioned. I think the settlers on railroad lands in the country adjacent to the railroad in Montana and Washington territories would be very seriously affected under the proposed action of the house committee, and I do not see any way in which the rights of those who have purchased land in those sections from the railroad company can be securely protected. There has been over 1,000,000 acres of these lands sold to settlers. There certainly exists no equitable grounds for congress taking this hostile action. I think the passage of such a bill as proposed by the house committee will seriously injure the communities along the line of the Northern Pacific. It will cast a cloud upon the title to the land and will retard and check the settlement of the country. It will certainly put a stop to railroad building. It seems to me that congress has not yet considered the magnitude and extent of the injury which will be done to the entire northwest country by the passage of any such bill as has been proposed. I am not yet willing to believe that any law to confiscate the land grant of the Northern Pacific will be passed by congress.

The Morse Inquest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The inquest in the case of Salmi Morse was continued today. Mary Blackburn testified that McGivney had asked her to be his wife but she refused. Morse knew this. McGivney also knew that Morse was a suitor of hers. She had often heard Morse say he wished he were dead. Thos. McGivney testified that he had known Morse and Mary Blackburn three months and had been on friendly terms with them until within a week, when they had a difficulty about theatrical matters. He acknowledged going to Mary Blackburn's on the night before the death of Morse. He found Morse and Miss Blackburn there in a questionable position. Morse immediately left the room. I never struck him in my life. I remained a few minutes talking with Miss Blackburn and then went to my lodging house and stopped there until six o'clock Friday morning. When I returned to Miss Blackburn's she admitted me. I wanted to see her on theatrical business. I did not mention Morse's name.

The Coming Break Up.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The Journal's Fort Stevenson, D. T. special says: Reports reach here that the flow of water and ice in the Missouri river at Buford threaten a general break up at that point and below. So far the ice in the Missouri which is of immense thickness and still sound has not yielded to the pressure, but the force is so great that it may not resist much longer, unless there is some abatement in the volume of the flow. Fears are entertained here, for the low points on the river in the case of a break up. The thaw at the Yellowstone country must have been unprecedentedly rapid from the flood that has been set in motion. The ice at this point is still solid, and unless it rots rapidly promises to resist the reported flood from above. Should the waters of the Yellowstone and its tributaries run out over the ice without a general break up, there would be no danger now at the points below, or from the spring rains later in the season.

Fighting a Monopoly.

DULUTH, Feb. 28.—On Tuesday night the common council of Duluth, despite the protest of the chamber of commerce and nearly all of the taxpayers of the city, passed an ordinance giving to the Duluth Railroad Transfer & Dock company, a speculative company organized here to secure the valuable franchise of a right of way across the bay of Duluth, and lands under water worth many thousands of dollars when improved. A committee of members of the chamber of commerce have been working ever since to defeat the scheme, and now claim to possess positive evidence that two and perhaps four members of the council were corrupted. This evening an injunction to restrain Mayor Graves from signing the ordinance was granted by Judge Stearns and served. This kills the plans of the schemers and the people are greatly elated.

The Duluth Fire.

DULUTH, Feb. 28.—The fire last night was not extinguished until 5 o'clock this morning. The Merchants hotel was nearly destroyed, being gutted. The walls standing today presented a front of nearly solid ice, and from all the ceilings, chandeliers, etc., icicles were hanging in great profusion. The loss was as follows: Merchants hotel, \$16,500; insured for \$16,500. E. Kruseki, building, \$1,500; no insurance. H. P. Wieland & Co., furniture dealers, stock, \$4,000; insurance, \$500. J. A. Whittaker, saloon and building, \$4,000; insurance, \$2,500. J. L. Dodge, building, \$1,800; no insurance. A. Brosseau, Superior house, building and contents, \$4,500; insurance, \$10,000. The total loss was \$33,300 and insurance \$24,600.

Serious Fire at Racine.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The Journal's Racine, Wis., special says: A fire broke out in Mitchell & Lewis' carriage and wagon works at 8 o'clock this morning and raged for about three hours, causing a loss of about \$20,000. The firemen found great difficulty in fighting the fire owing to the cold weather and several of them were badly frozen. The shops are the largest of the kind in the country and several hundred men are employed. Ten years ago they were destroyed by fire, but were at once rebuilt. There was no insurance on the dry room department that burned.

Palmer Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The following nominations were confirmed by the senate today: Cornelius S. Palmer of Vermont, as associate justice of the supreme court of Dakota. Byron C. Tiffany as register of the land office at Grand Forks, Dakota. Samuel W. Sherkey as receiver of public moneys at Los Cruces, New Mexico. Postmasters—W. R. Lewis, Marshall Mississippi. W. B. Jenkins, Winnamee Ind.

Fire at Sims.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28.—The Journal's Sims, Dakota, special says: Fire broke out in the clothing store in Sulley's brick block at 3 o'clock this morning, doing damage not to exceed \$500. Fully insured.

By Telegraph

Of Interest to Dakota.
PAT DONAN FOR GOVERNOR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is very generally conceded that Gov. Ordway of Dakota will not be reappointed on the expiration of his term, the latter part of May. Mr. Ordway does not seem to be pressing his case very vigorously and it is said that the president has intimated that his mind has already been made up to appoint some one else. He informed the committee, consisting of Judge Edmunds and Moody and one or two other Dakota gentlemen who waited on him last Saturday with a protest against Ordway's reappointment, that he has made up his mind what he intended to do and by his manner they interpreted his remark to mean that Dakota was to be relieved of Ordway's administration. The successorship is now a matter of comment among Dakota people here. Among stories circulated are that:

PAT DONAN OF FARGO

is one of the candidates. It is said that if he could produce sufficient strength in ballot to justify it he would receive the support of at least one state delegation. Mr. Donan's candidacy therefore, will depend upon the amount of strength that he can develop in the territory. The anti-Ordway people are trying to boom J. H. Teller, the brother of the secretary of the territory, but his candidacy will present such complications and embarrassments that it is very likely that it will not be pressed. The candidate will be developed as the time for the change approaches. The bill introduced in the senate by Mr. Harrison for the admission of Dakota as a state provides for the separation of the present territory and the erection of the northern part into

A SEPARATE TERRITORY

to be known as the territory of North Dakota, with the capital at the city of Bismarck. It recites the action of the people of the southern part of the present territory in forming a constitution and state government and declares that that portion of the territory is sufficient in population, area and resources to assure a permanent and stable government. It then provides that this constitution be submitted to a vote of the persons qualified as voters under its provisions at a general election and that upon proof submitted to the president of the United States that a majority of all votes cast at such election have been cast for said constitution, he shall announce the same by proclamation and that thereupon and without further proceedings by congress the

ADMISSION OF THE STATE INTO THE UNION shall be complete, and senators and representatives from that state shall be entitled to take their seats without further delay. The bill also provides for the assumption by the state so admitted of all the indebtedness of the territory of Dakota incurred for public buildings which are built or provided by law to be built within the limits of said proposed state and for the assumption by the territory of North Dakota, when so organized of all indebtedness incurred for such public buildings, located or to be located within the limits of said proposed territory. It also provides for the setting apart of lands for an agricultural college, common school and public building purposes in the proposed state; for the continuation of the present laws of the territory, in the territory of North Dakota, and the continuation in office in that territory of the governor, secretary, chief and associate justices, United States marshals and the district attorney of the present territory.

The Democratic National Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The democratic national committee is just upon the point of going into session for the purpose of selecting the time and place of holding their national convention. There is a strong feeling against admitting reporters and unless this overcome the report of the proceedings will no doubt be late and fragmentary. The Chicago people are most confident and make the statement that the convention will go to their city. They will not admit that there is any doubt of this. The St. Louis delegation is more quiet but confident that they will secure the prize. Some of them claim 17 votes on the first ballot. New York men believe that if they had a good working delegation here the convention could be secured for Saratoga. One argument that St. Louis delegates are using against Chicago is that it would be a waste for the democrats to take their convention and consequently their money into a state which will without doubt go for a republican candidate for president. There is no doubt but that the general talk about the Arlington this morning favors Chicago, and that there are more believers than dissenters in the opinion that both conventions will be held in the same city, but of course nothing entirely positive can be known at present. When the committee had been called to order a proposition to admit to the next convention delegates from the territories was considered and it was resolved that each territory be advised to send two delegates to the convention. The question of admission will be determined by the convention. The question of a proper date for holding the convention was then taken up and there was a wide diversity of opinion on the subject, members favoring dates from the latter part of May to August 5th. By a vote of 21 to 17, the committee rejected the motion to hold the convention May 21st, and the proposition to select Tuesday, June 24th, was agreed to by a vote of 23 to 15.

Delegations were then heard in support of the claims of various cities as the place of holding the convention. F. X. Wood spoke for Baltimore, Judge Follett for Cincinnati, Carter Harrison for Chicago, A. S. Willis for Louisville, Senator Vest for St. Louis and A. S. Hewitt for Saratoga. About two hours were occupied in hearing these gentlemen and the first ballot was not taken until 4:30. It resulted as follows: Chicago, 15; St. Louis, 14; Saratoga, 5; Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 1; Baltimore, 6. Louisville was withdrawn, and another ballot taken with the following result: Chicago, 17; St. Louis, 17; Saratoga, 2. A third ballot was taken immediately and resulted in the selection of Chicago as the place for holding the convention, the vote being, Chicago, 21; St. Louis, 17. The committee then reconsidered the vote by which June 24th was fixed as the time of holding the democratic convention, and it was changed from June 24th to July 8th.

Northern Pacific Matters.

New York, Feb. 22.—The directors of the Northern Pacific railroad met yesterday. The chief business discussed besides the routine was in relation to work on the Cascade division from

Wallula to Tacoma, W. T. A number of bids for contracts for building various portions of the line were received, but they were not acted on. The contractors on the eastern end were reported at work grading and when spring opens work will be pushed forward rapidly. About twenty-four miles of road west from Wallula which has been built for sometime has been accepted by the company. The division will be completed late next year. Only about one hundred and ninety miles remain to be graded and the most of the time necessary for the completion of the road will be taken up in cutting several tunnels. Improvements are going on rapidly at Tacoma. The committee of directors on the Oregon Navigation case could not report. A thorough examination of the Oregon property is under way by an expert who will not be able to give the result of his investigation for several weeks. It is believed the Oregon directors would be willing to lease the property on a guarantee of 8 per cent, and the Northern Pacific people are willing to give it. No complications are likely to ensue from the failure of the Oregon road to raise money to finish the Baker City branch, because of a statute in Oregon which prevents the filing of a mortgage on property in more than one county. It is believed that the money necessary to finish the branch can easily be raised, and the Oregon legislature will no doubt repeal the statute next winter, so far as it relates to railroads. Henry Villard, late president of the Northern Pacific, made his first appearance at the company's office for several weeks at the meeting of the directors of the St. Paul & North Pacific company, on Monday. He was haggard and said his health was not restored by any means. Mr. Villard resigned the presidency of the St. Paul and Northern Pacific, and Mr. Harris was elected to that office. In a private conversation Mr. Villard spoke of his fortune having been lost, and said he would have to go into bankruptcy. He was also present as a matter of courtesy at the meeting of Northern Pacific directors today. Mr. Gould in a communication to Chas. B. Wright, of Philadelphia, who was here today, expressed his belief that there will be a large emigration to the Northern Pacific region this spring. He says he has full confidence in the future of the road.

Collapse of the Collar Mine.

MAIDEN, MONTANA, Feb. 22.—The affairs of the Collar Mining company have come to a crisis. The large boarding house where the miners were cared for has been attached because the men could not meet their board bills, and now they are thrown out of doors in the dead of winter. Fully forty men are in distress because of the short-coming of the Collar company. No return has ever been made on ore taken out and shipped to Billings for transportation east. Paper given by the company's agent here has come back from St. Paul protested from lack of funds to meet it. Claims have been heaped up against the company to an aggregate of some \$30,000. The mine is a good one but requires ready money to make it productive. From the names in the articles of incorporation one would think that there would be no trouble in securing all the money necessary to discharge all matured obligations to develop its splendid resources and relieve the distress that prevails in the camp. The men here would like to know just what relation Gen. Mead, A. H. Wilder, Isaac Staples and S. S. Eaton sustains to the Collar Company. It was understood here that these men constituted the company and they are certainly financially responsible for any burden they are likely to assume. Perhaps our people here have been laboring under a delusion while looking to these men to lift the indebtedness hanging over the mine.

What Alex. Says.

FARGO, D. T., Feb. 22.—Hon. Alex. McKenzie stated yesterday that no bill had been or would be introduced to legalize the removal of the capital to Bismarck by congress. The advocates of the change were willing that the law passed by the legislature should stand on its own merits. It did not need congressional bolstering. He further stated that the reason why the bill was introduced asking for a constitutional convention of the entire territory was that North Dakota had \$5,000,000 more assessed property than South Dakota. There were \$70,000 in the territorial treasury, numerous institutions had been built in the south with the assistance of money from the north, there was a bonded debt and he believed the citizens of the north had some right to say what proportion of these should be paid by them. It was simple justice that was wanted and such a convention would determine whether congress should be asked to admit one or two states from Dakota.

Indian Troubles in Manitoba.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 22.—A band of Cree Indians from the Crooked Lake reserve north of Crookview station on the Canada Pacific attacked and overpowered the supply agents Tuesday and stole a lot of flour and bacon. The mounted police have been called and trouble is expected when they arrive.

ANOTHER DISPATCH.

News of further Indian trouble is received from Indian headquarters. The Indians of File Hill and Long Lake reserves seized the government buildings and stores and hold the instructors and agents prisoners. Mounted police have been ordered to both reserves.

Condemned But Cool.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—The Examiner's Tombstone special says: John Heith was sentenced yesterday to imprisonment for life for complicity in the Brisbane murder. At 8 o'clock this morning a hundred men secured entrance to the jail and this afternoon Heith's body was out down from a telegraph pole where it had dangled all day. Heith took the matter coolly saying: "Boys, you are hanging an innocent man. You will find that out before other men (meaning Dow and Polo) are hung." While his eyes were being bandaged he said: "I have a favor to ask. Don't mutilate my body by shooting into it after I am hung."

Suicide of Salmi Morse.

NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—The body of Salmi Morse, of Passion Ferry notoriety, was found today in the Hudson river. Suicide. He was 58 years of age.

Jamestown Obituaries.

JAMESTOWN, D. T., Feb. 22.—The people of this city with patriotic devotion to the memory of the father of their country generally observed this, his birth day, by obtaining from secular pursuits and attending the Catholic festival to night.

The Alert this morning issued the first edition of a paper called the James River Valley, which

will hereafter be issued quarterly from that office in addition to the daily and weekly Alert.

Favoring Division.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE WILL SO REPORT.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The bill providing for the admission of the southern part of the territory of Dakota as a state which the senate committee on territories today decided to report favorably is similar in many respects to the bill reported by that committee at the last session of congress. It is in most features like ordinary "enabling acts" and provides for the organizing of a state to be known as Dakota from that part of the territory of that name south of the 46th parallel and a constitutional convention is to be held the second Tuesday in December, delegates to be elected Nov. 14th next. This convention is to include 120 delegates. The unusually large number being required to fully represent the people of the embryo state. Delegates are to be elected from single districts. Usual grants of public lands for educational purposes are made and a provision is included requiring the new state to assume the debts incurred for the erection of such public buildings as are located within its limits. The bill leaves

THE NORTHERN PART OF THE TERRITORY with a territorial organization but its name has not been agreed upon. Pembina, North Dakota, Mandan, and other names have been urged upon the committee but no selection has been made and the committee is open to suggestions. Delegates at present in the city have insisted strenuously on the name of North Dakota, but the committee, while appreciating the natural tenacity felt for the name have unanimously decided it would not be a good selection.

Senator Harrison tonight in answer to an inquiry as to the chances of the bill passing congress said: "I have no doubt it will pass the senate if we can get consideration for it, and I think we can. I don't think the democrats there will anti-gonize it because its provisions would not admit the state before the presidential election. Southern Dakota has a population sufficient to elect two members of congress. If we cannot pass the bill this session I am sure it will go through the next congress."

BISMARCK IS RECOGNIZED

in the bill as the capital and the remaining territory subject to the decision of the convention I cannot see what excuse the democrats could have for opposing the bill."

Senator Manderson emphatically approved the views expressed by the senator Harrison. Hereafter he thought a regard ought to be had in admitting states, for the preservation of a mean in size and prospective population. It was time the northwest should make its voice heard in national affairs.

Senator Wilson had not given much thought to the question but was in favor of the division and admission of Dakota. It would be but simple justice to its people and would relieve the national government from some expense.

MURPHY OPPOSED ON PARTY GROUNDS

Representative Murphy was bitterly opposed to the proposition. There was no good reason why the territory should be divided and it would take a long argument to convince him to the contrary. Others might veil their opposition in sophistries but he would be frank and say he opposed the bill from political reasons. No democrat was going to take any chances to allow more republican votes to be cast in the next electoral college.

Catholic School Burned.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—The Journal, Clintonville, Wis. special says: News is just received from Kenosha that St. Joseph's Catholic school and church were destroyed by fire at 3 o'clock this morning. Seventy pupils and six sisters escaped from the school building, most of them in their night clothes. Their escape from the horrible fate of the Belleville girls was very narrow. Scholars and sisters lost everything. The loss is heavy but unknown, likewise the cause of the fire. The scenes attending the fire were exciting in the extreme. The people turned out and did all they could in the emergency, their first attention being given to saving the girls. This is one reason why no property was saved, the fire spreading swiftly and enveloping the building shortly after the alarm was given. The burned school was located in the little town of Kenosha on the Menominee Indian reservation in Shawana county, Wis., and is part of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Green Bay. The church and school referred to in the dispatch are those which belong to the mission of St. Joseph of Lake. The people at the school are Indians, with the exception of priests and sisters. There are no other white people living on the reservation.

He Laughed At It.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 23.—The St. Paul and Duluth train from Stillwater, due here at 9 o'clock this forenoon, was coming down grade by the bridge at East St. Paul, when the driver noticed a pedestrian on the track about 50 yards in front of the engine. The engineer immediately put on the brakes and blew the whistle, but the man did not hear it until he was carried, no person knew where. The train was running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, but was brought to a stand still as soon as possible, and search for the man run over, was commenced at the rear end where it was supposed he would be found. The engineer then thought he had been laboring under a delusion until he went to the front of the engine and found his man holding on to the pilot. He was not hurt at all—not even a bruise marked his whole physical structure—but when questioned he could not answer for laughing at his ridiculous but perilous position. His name is W. Faber.

The Lasker Incident.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—The Lasker incident continues to be the most prominent topic for newspaper discussion. The North German Gazette says: "The opposition press has not even attempted to oppose by arguments based upon facts the attitude assumed by Bismarck toward the Lasker resolution. We maintain that the despatch returning the resolution was couched in a most considerate tone. The document does not even criticize the attempt made to demand of the leading minister of a foreign government an official glorification of the leader of the opposition. In preparing the despatch Bismarck was evidently guided by the idea that the majority of American representatives had not known Lasker. We shall not err in assuming that the initiative to the introduction of the resolution in the house of representatives was due direct or indirect to the influence of Lasker's German partisans."

Waters Receding.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 22.—The river is falling faster. It fell 17 inches last night and is now

36½ feet by the canal marks and falling over an inch per hour. Business is reviving. It is cloudy and threatening rain.

Independent Republicans.

NEW YORK, Feb. 23.—The second annual meeting of the independent republicans was held here today. There were present, Carl Schurz, Ex-Governor Potts of New Jersey, Richard H. Dana, Henry H. Sprague and E. B. Hall of Massachusetts, E. K. Martin, Gen. F. C. Barlow, F. B. Chandler, and T. M. Perot of Pennsylvania, F. F. Wood, Michigan, and others. Geo. J. Crocker of Boston, president and E. Dunbar, of Lockwood, Pa., acted as secretary. Resolutions were adopted setting forth the necessity of divesting the public service from professional politicians and that candidates for president and vice-president should be men with characters above reproach, etc. etc.

A Spotter Gets in His Work.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 23.—This evening it was discovered that W. H. Cooper, a local ticket broker, sold a ticket to a spotter at Minneapolis to New York at a cut of one dollar under the agreed rates over the Milwaukee & St. Paul. An affidavit was made out stating the facts and placed in the hands of the brokers' association. A fine of \$500 is demanded by the agreement for the violation which has been forced, and W. H. Dixon, northwestern passenger agent of the Milwaukee road, requests the withdrawal of tickets over his road in the hands of Cooper.

Frozen to Death.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—The Journal's Oshkosh, Wis., special says: A team was found standing on the ice in the center of Lake Winnebago. Several men who went out to it found the driver on the ice near it frozen to death. He was brought to the city and proved to be Henry Potter, of Brotherton, a married man 45 years of age. He doubtless was frozen to death while on his way home. He was engaged with the team in hauling wood across the lake.

Through a Bridge.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 23.—A private dispatch received here states that the west-bound passenger train on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad due here at 9:30 went through a bridge early this morning near New Cambria about 150 miles east of this city. Four persons were killed and a number injured. At midnight the Hannibal & St. Joe train had not arrived from the scene of the wreck. As far as known there was but one fatality. Of the injured four are reported seriously, though none dangerously hurt.

Blown From the Track.

DENVER, Col., Feb. 23.—At 7 o'clock this morning, during a terrific wind storm, two coaches of the Denver bound Colorado Central train were blown from the track in the vicinity of Georgetown. Two ladies were slightly burned. Several other passengers were injured but none seriously. Three years ago in exactly the same locality an entire train, excepting the engine was capsized by the wind and wrecked.

The River at Cairo.

CAIRO, Ill., Feb. 23.—The river is fifty-one feet nine and one-half inches, a fall of one-half inch. The levee is intact, both at Cairo and Mound City. A small slide occurred at Mound City today, but was speedily repaired. There has been no one drowned at Mound City except the two who tried to cross the river in a skiff in Tuesday's storm. Everything quiet.

An Engine Taking a Bath.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 23.—At 5 o'clock this morning an engine on the Northwestern railway ran into an open bridge in the southern portion of the city and plunged through the ice into the river. The engineer and fireman jumped and were fished out safely, but had a most miraculous escape. The engine was badly wrecked and is still at the bottom of the river.

Panic Among Children.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—An explosion of lime light in the hall at Oldham tonight while the children's entertainment was being given caused great excitement. All the lights were extinguished and a terrible panic took place. The children rushed down stairs. One was suffocated nine others were removed in an unconscious condition.

Convicted Of Murder.

MONROVIA, N. Y. Feb.—Mrs. Haight, charged with the murder of her husband has been convicted of murder in the first degree.

War Notes.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—Latest news from Tonquin states that the French gun boats are taking position in the waters of Tonquin Delta so as to be able to support an attack on Bac Ninh. A reconnaissance from Hanoi developed the fact that the Black Flags occupy Hanghoa and the mouth of Black River.

Three Men Hanged.

PRESTH, Feb. 23.—Paul Sponga, Berecz and Pitely, the three men who murdered count Von Szekely, president of the court of session, at Ofar last March were hanged this morning. A great mob collected about the prison last night and cheered the prisoners. The police dispersed it.

Blood Flowing In Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 21.—A serious encounter is reported in the Don Cossack country between peasants and the military. Several were killed and wounded. Further fighting is feared. Reinforcements were hastened forward from Cherkassk.

Everything Straight.

MITCHELL, D. T. Feb. 24.—The postmaster of this city who was in Iowa at the time the post-office inspector was here returned on first train when notified of the investigation, and upon his arrival everything was satisfactorily accounted for.

A Subject of Sympathy.

BERLIN, Feb. 23.—Sargent, the American minister, is the object of much sympathy on the part of members of the chamber of deputies and other persons of note who express their disapproval of the attacks made upon him by the conservative press.

Burned to Death.

DENVER, Feb. 25.—At two o'clock this morning a fire destroyed the National and Nashville hotels two small frame buildings at the corner of 19th and Wazee streets occupied as lodging houses by railroad employees. Four men Whalen, Maguire, Sullivan and one unknown perished, and their bodies were burned to a cinder.

Other occupants of the building, including several women and children barely escaped with their lives. Loss \$5,000. Insurance \$3,000.

Snow Blockade.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The Journals Brainard Minnesota special says: The worst snow storm of the winter raged yesterday and last night, but is broken this morning. Notwithstanding the heavy snowfall trains are running regularly. The local railroad weather report to the Journal says: The Minneapolis and St. Louis road had a serious time yesterday. The storm commenced about 7 in the morning and continued all day, necessitating the abandonment of all trains owing to the reluctance of the officials to giving information. It is thought the road is in a much worse condition than is reported. A passenger stated today that he had just arrived after being snowed up five days on the Pacific division. The snowplow had been at work all the time and at last got the train through. On the St. Paul Minneapolis & Manitoba road the worst storm of the season occurred yesterday and all trains were abandoned. Early this morning all the snow plows were started and the divisions were cleared. The weather is clear and mild now. The Chicago Milwaukee & St. Paul had a severe time yesterday on the Hastings & Dakota division and it is snowing now. Trains were all abandoned. From Millbank to Aberdeen the road was opened this afternoon, and trains are all right now. The other divisions are in good shape and no trouble is reported.

McKenzie's Solid Sense.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25.—In an interview tonight with Hon. Alex. McKenzie, he said he had not examined the Harrison bill for territorial division and the admission of South Dakota, critically, but he believed that inasmuch as North Dakota has more than half of the territorial tax to pay, it ought to have some voice in the convention provided for in the bill. The territory, he said, had never had a full and free expression of what it wanted, and insisted that it should have before any action is taken looking to either division or admission. If after such action, division on the forty-sixth, or any other parallel was deemed advisable by a majority, so be it. He believed implicitly in the majority rule, and the popular voice in determination of public questions.

Tongue River Break Up.

MILES CITY, Mt., Feb. 25.—The Tongue river broke last night at 6:30 o'clock and has been running bank full with heavy ice ever since. At three this afternoon, owing to heavy gorges, the town was slightly inundated, but no damage was done. Owing to the immense pressure of ice and water on the Yellowstone, into which the Tongue empties about one mile below town, it also broke at 11 this forenoon, and is now running nicely.

Coming to Dakota.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 25.—Travel during the last week has been on the increase, although the regular spring travel from the eastern states and Canada to Dakota and Montana will not commence for a month yet. The union depot officials report more travel to those territories than for a corresponding time during the last year. The two eastern trains leaving at noon and evening were never so large as of late.

Victims Of The Blizzard.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The Journals Valley City, Dakota, special says: The body of Fred Nelson was found 5 miles from this place where he started in the blizzard. His two children are not yet found. While looking for these, the body of Thorwald Gunderson was found. Gunderson had left Clark City for his claim just before the blizzard and the finding of his body was the first known that he was lost.

Dynamite Explosion In London.

LONDON, Feb. 25.—Shortly after one o'clock this morning a terrible explosion occurred in the cloak room of the Victoria railway station. The explosion was undoubtedly dynamite. A large portion of the roof was blown off and nearly all the glass work in the station destroyed. Seven men were sent to the hospital with severe injuries. Extensive damage was done to surrounding property. Two reports accompanied the explosion the noise being like a discharge from a cannon and was followed by the immediate rush of flames. The booking office, cloak room, and waiting room were completely shattered and are a confused mass of debris. Luckily all trains had ceased running and only a few persons were about the station.

A Montana Prize Fight.

BUTTE CITY, M. T., Feb. 25.—The Wait-Burns hard glove fight for \$500 a side and the championship of Montana came off last evening at the amphitheatre. Over 2,000 people were present. In the first round Waite knocked Burns down and in the second round Burns struck Waite a foul blow which the referee allowed, thus giving the fight to Waite.

Indian Troubles.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 25.—The Journal's Winnipeg special says: Advice from Regina, N. W. T. say that the Indians at Crooked Lake, still defy the mounted police and allow no one to enter the agency building. "Gopher Tom," the leader of the File Hill Indians, is under arrest, and a strong detachment has been sent out to arrest others. No further trouble is anticipated there, but trouble is still feared at Crooked Lake.

The Flood at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 22.—At noon the river was falling very slowly. Business is improving. We want boats to carry the surplus of manufactures. The relief boat City of Frankfort, left for Shawneetown at 4 a. m. It is cloudy and a light rain falling.

G. A. R. at Fargo.

FARGO, Feb. 23.—A post of the grand army of the republic was inaugurated here yesterday, and is in session here today initiating members who failed to get in on account of delayed trains from the north and west yesterday. About 100 members have been installed.

A \$175,000 fire at Jackson Michigan Sunday night destroyed the Union hotel, Union theater, Waldron & Curcie's drug store, Jackson Savings bank, H. H. Case and C. K. Elliott groceries, N. H. Eckler saloon. The block was owned by D. B. Hubbard, and costing \$125,000, together with five frame buildings occupied by William Aultman, boots and shoes, John Bolt, jeweler, Charles Aniba, barber shop, and the residence of J. S. Barnes, cigar store, Buteon Bros., confectioners, Barret & Dallas, tin-smiths, Moses Weiger Saloon. Charles Cornell was burned to death and three or four others fatally wounded.

